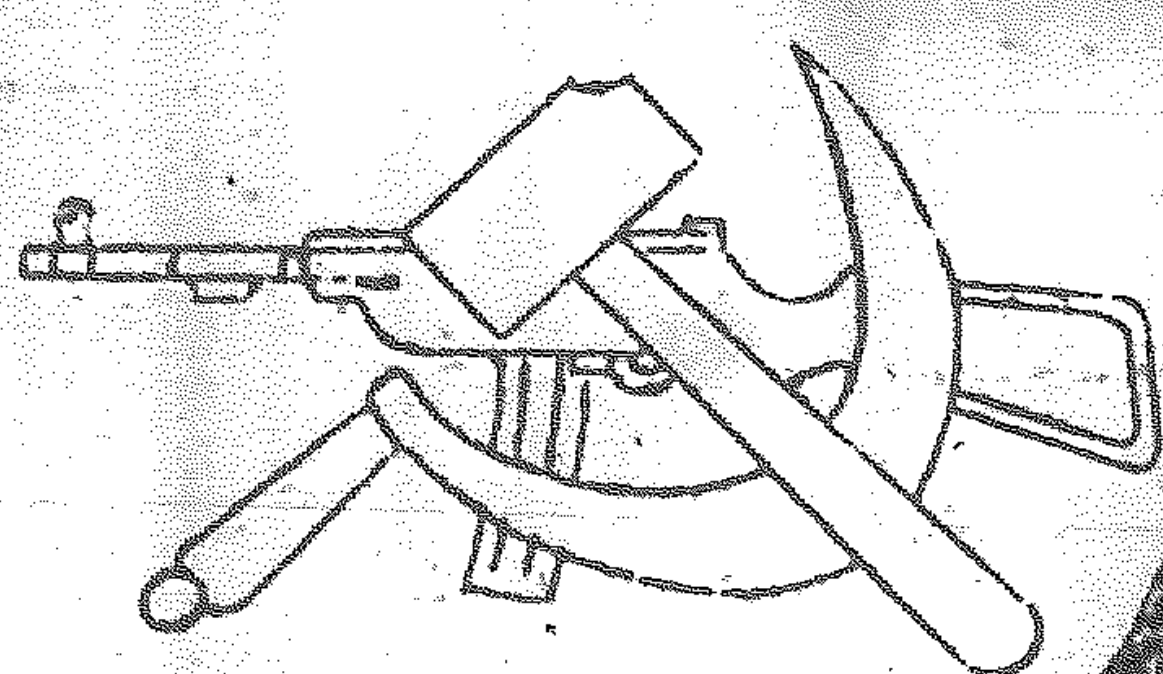


# ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS  
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG  
MARXISMO - LENINISMO - KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



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Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Great Leader of the Chinese People,  
Issues Statement in Support of  
Struggle of World's People Against U.S. Imperialism

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE AND DEFEAT THE  
U.S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS!

M a o T s e t u n g

May 20, 1970

A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

Unable to win in Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of north Vietnam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

While massacring the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated.

The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against U.S. aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. Less than ten days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!



## LONG LIVE LENINISM!

We celebrate the 100th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin, the great immortal leader of the October Revolution and founder of the first socialist state. On this jubilant occasion, we call on the Filipino people and the proletariat to unite and wage resolute revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and all their local lackeys.

We owe to Lenin the development of the theory and practice of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship in the era of imperialism. We owe to him the discovery of the law of uneven development of capitalism. This law supported the correct thesis that the victory of socialist revolution is possible in one country and also clarified the continuity and distinction of the bourgeois democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. We owe to him a clear understanding of the revolutionary role of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism. The great proletarian thinker and fighter Lenin inherited, defended and developed Marxism with genius, creatively and comprehensively.

The revisionist scoundrels of the Second International flaunted their Philistinism, sought to misinterpret Marxism and sabotage the proletarian revolution. But Lenin stood courageously to develop the theory and practice of proletarian revolution, proletarian dictatorship and led the victorious advance of the Bolsheviks and the revolutionary masses. He ceaselessly fought opportunism inside the Soviet Union as well as abroad. Without mincing his words, he made it clear that to fight imperialism we must resolutely fight revisionism at the same time.

It took some decades of "peaceful evolution" for the revisionist renegades in the Soviet Union to undermine the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union. Before they openly declared that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary," these betrayers of Leninism spread the lie that "there are no more antagonistic classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union." Then in the infamous 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956, Khrushchov viciously attacked Marxism-Leninism by completely negating the socialist achievements of Lenin's successor, Comrade Stalin. Instantly, he began to peddle raucously throughout the world such worn-out bourgeois wares as "parliamentary road" and "peaceful transition" in scandalous violation of Lenin's theory of state and revolution.

The Party and state founded by Lenin has been usurped by the revisionist scoundrels. The proletarian dictatorship has been replaced with bourgeois dictatorship. Communists have been thrown into prison camps and mental asylums by the revisionist renegades in the malicious campaign to get rid of them. Delegates of the 19th Congress of the CPSU have been put away in every succeeding congress. Counter-revolutionary violence is unhesitatingly employed against the proletariat and the people of various nationalities.

The Soviet revisionist renegade rulers have made all kinds of counter-revolutionary agreements with U.S. imperialism. They are making all-round cooperation with U.S. imperialism against the people, revolution, communism and the People's Republic of China. All over the world, U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism have colluded inside and outside the United Nations to oppose and sabotage the people's revolutionary struggles. The nuclear test ban treaty and other such sham steps to prevent nuclear war have served only to endorse nuclear monopoly by the imperialists and adorn their strategic nuclear stockpiles.

The Soviet economy has been transformed into a capitalist economy. Centralized planning has been discarded in favor of a supply-and-demand market economy. In industrial enterprises, bourgeois managers have gained the power to make profits for themselves and to lay off workers arbitrarily. In agriculture, private plots have been expanded at the expense of collective farms and collective farms have been placed under a bourgeois "group" management which owns the tractors and machine sheds on a private basis.



"Free markets" have been established all over the Soviet Union to make way for agricultural profiteers. The Soviet people are now suffering from such evils of capitalism as unemployment, rising prices, devaluation, hoarding, shortages, blackmarketing, low quality products and the like.

U.S. investments have been made in the Soviet Union to manufacture automobiles for private use. Japanese monopolies have been allowed to plunder the timber, mineral and marine resources of the Soviet people. Cultural agreements have been signed by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegades to fan up decadent imperialist culture among the Soviet youth and people. Cooperation in outer space exploration is being intensified to cover up the increasing exchange of scientific and technical information, military secrets and strategic war materials.

Under the revisionist renegade leadership of the Brezhnev gang, the Soviet Union has become notorious for its social-fascism and social-imperialism. The Brezhnev gang loudly preaches "peace" but it employs fascist violence on the Soviet people and other peoples within its sphere of influence. Its imperialist aggression against the Czechoslovak people has completely exposed its evil and rotten nature. It has concocted such catch-phrases as "limited sovereignty" and "international proletarian dictatorship" to justify its domination of revisionist countries through the Comecon and the Warsaw Pact.

As the new tsars, the Soviet social-imperialists more than violate Lenin's proclamation ceding to the Chinese people the territories grabbed by the old Russian tsars. Not satisfied with standing on the unequal treaties imposed by the old tsars, they make new intrusions into Chinese territory, kidnap and attack Chinese nationals, encourage U.S. imperialism to continue occupying Taiwan and inflate the chauvinism of the Indian reactionaries so they would insist on the imperialist McMahon line. Worst of all, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are frenziedly making full-scale war preparations against the People's Republic of China. They keep on harping together that they can destroy China in a blitzkrieg. However, no matter how the imperialists make trouble, the world's people have grasped the truth that either revolution will prevent war or war will lead to revolution.

Soviet social-imperialism has become completely discredited before all revolutionary people. Its treacherous support for fascist reactionaries like those of India, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and other countries are too well known. It openly colludes with U.S. imperialism in trying to sabotage the Vietnamese and all-Indochinese struggle for national liberation and salvation and the Palestinian and all-Arab struggle against U.S. aggression and Israeli Zionism. The crimes of Soviet social-imperialism against the people of the world have piled up so enormously.

There is no adversity that the international communist movement cannot or have not yet overcome. As the Lenin of the present era, Comrade Mao Tsetung has carefully studied the experience of socialist states and communist parties that have turned revisionist and has formulated the correct handling of contradictions within the socialist countries. He has developed the theory and practice of continuing revolution under conditions of proletarian dictatorship. He has created the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution as the powerful weapon to combat revisionism and prevent the restoration of capitalism in socialist society. He has in effect shown how the proletariat in revisionist countries can regain the power temporarily seized by the revisionist traitors.

Mao Tsetung Thought has emerged as the Leninism of the present era. Comrade Mao Tsetung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and brought it to a higher and completely new stage that now spells the total collapse of imperialism and ensures the world triumph of socialism. Having turned a bad thing that has occurred in revisionist countries into a good thing, we can state with certitude that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought illuminates for an entire historical epoch the transition of socialism to communism.



The People's Republic of China, with its several hundreds of millions of people and with its formidable proletarian vanguard, has become the iron bastion and center of the international revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction after one mighty storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

To all true Communists, Soviet social-imperialism is nothing but a passing phase of imperialism in its downward course. Having experienced the great revolutionary leadership of Lenin and having seen the continued ascendancy of proletarian dictatorship in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the true Communists and the oppressed people of the Soviet Union will in due time rise up to overthrow their revisionist oppressors. It is not possible for the betrayers of Leninism to suppress the Soviet proletariat without incurring revolutionary resistance. The spiralling process of historical development will ultimately lead to the overthrow of their bourgeois dictatorship and the re-establishment of proletarian dictatorship.

Modern revisionism is already in the throes of disintegration as it suffers defeat after defeat. It has to contend with the oppressed peoples and nations all over the world, the revolutionary proletariat within the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries, the imperialist countries and the socialist countries such as the People's Republic of China and Albania. While colluding with Soviet social-imperialism against the people, revolution, communism and China, U.S. imperialism is at the same time always trying to outmaneuver it and take full advantage of its weaknesses.

U.S. imperialism is allowing Soviet social-imperialism to extend its influence in the Philippines only to the extent that it shares responsibility in maintaining a puppet government that is basically under the imperialist control of the United States. The special errand that Soviet social-imperialism can do for U.S. imperialism in the Philippines is to conjure the illusion that the Marcos puppet reactionary regime is broadening its foreign policy and also to give support to the Lava revisionist renegades in performing once more their malicious role of confusing the revolutionary masses.

Before the Soviet social-imperialists and the Lava revisionist renegades can effectively perform their filthy work for U.S. imperialism, the Communist Party of the Philippines has boldly advanced under the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and has exercised correct leadership over the surging revolutionary mass movement in both city and countryside.

The comprador, landlord and revisionist die-hard stooges of U.S. imperialism have never been more isolated than now by the steady, relentless and powerful blows of the Party, the New People's Army and the broad masses of the people.

Long live Leninism!

Long live the Communist Party of the Philippines!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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## LENINISM OR SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM?

--In Commemoration of the Centenary of the  
Birth of the Great Lenin

### I. The Banner of Leninism Is Invincible

The centenary of the birth of the great Lenin falls on April 22 this year.

Throughout the world; the Marxist-Leninists, the proletariat and the revolutionary people are commemorating this date of historic significance with the highest respect for the great Lenin.

After the death of Marx and Engels, Lenin was the great leader of the international communist movement and the great teacher of the proletariat and oppressed people of the world.

In 1871, the year after Lenin was born, the uprising of the Paris Commune occurred; this was the first attempt of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie. The world was entering the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution late in the nineteenth and early in the twentieth centuries when Lenin began his revolutionary activities. In his struggles against imperialism and opportunism of every kind, and especially against the revisionism of the Second International, Lenin inherited, defended and developed Marxism and brought it to a new and higher stage, the stage of Leninism. As Stalin put it, "Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution." 1/

Lenin analysed the contradictions of imperialism, revealed the law governing it and solved a series of major questions of the proletarian revolution in the era of imperialism and settled the question of socialism "achieving victory first in one or several countries." 2/ He expounded the thesis that the proletariat must assume leadership in the bourgeois-democratic revolution and led the Russian proletariat in staging a general rehearsal in the revolution of 1905. Under his leadership the Great October Socialist Revolution brought about the fundamental change from the old world of capitalism to the new world of socialism, opening up a new era in the history of mankind.

Lenin's theoretical and practical contributions to the cause of the proletarian revolution were extremely great.

After the death of Lenin, Stalin inherited and defended the cause of Leninism in his struggles against domestic and foreign class enemies and against the Right and "Left" opportunists in the Party. He led the Soviet people in continuing the advance along the socialist road and in winning great victories. During World War II the Soviet people under the command of Stalin became the main force in defeating fascist aggression and made magnificent contributions which will live forever in the history of mankind.

We Chinese Communists and the Chinese people will never forget that it was precisely in Leninism that we found our road to liberation. Comrade Mao Tsetung says: "The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." "They (the Chinese--Tr.) found Marxism-Leninism, the universally applicable truth, and the face of China began to change." 3/ He points out: "The Chinese people have always considered the Chinese revolution a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution." 4/

Applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Mao Tsetung creatively solved the fundamental problems of the Chinese revolution and led the Chinese people in waging the most protracted, fierce, arduous and complicated revolutionary struggles and revolutionary wars ever known in the history of the world proletarian revolution and in winning victory in the people's revolution in China, this large country in the East. This is the greatest victory in the world proletarian revolution since the October Revolution.



We are now living in a great new era of world revolution. The international situation has undergone world-shaking changes since Lenin's time. The development of world history as a whole has proved that Lenin's revolutionary teachings are correct and that the banner of Leninism is invincible.

But history has its twists and turns. Just as Bernstein-Kautsky revisionism emerged after the death of Engels, so did Khrushchov-Brezhnev revisionism after the death of Stalin.

Eleven years after Khrushchov came to power, a split occurred within the revisionist clique and he was replaced by Brezhnev. More than five years have elapsed since Brezhnev took office. And now it is this Brezhnev who is conducting the "commemoration" of the centenary of Lenin's birth in the Soviet Union.

Lenin once said: "It has always been the case in history that after the death of revolutionary leaders who were popular among the oppressed classes, their enemies have attempted to appropriate their names so as to deceive the oppressed classes."<sup>5/</sup>

This is exactly what the renegade Brezhnev and his ilk are doing to the great Lenin. In their so-called Theses on the Centenary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, they have the impudence to distort the great image of Lenin, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, and pass off their revisionist rubbish as Leninism. They pretend to "commemorate" Lenin, but in reality they are appropriating the name of Lenin to press forward with their social-imperialism, social-fascism and social-militarism. What an outrageous insult to Lenin!

Today our fighting tasks are thoroughly to expose the betrayal of Leninism by the Soviet revisionist renegades, to lay bare the class nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, point out the historical law that social-imperialism, like capitalist imperialism, will meet its inevitable doom, and further promote the great struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction. Here is the tremendous significance of our commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the great Lenin.

## II. The Fundamental Question of Leninism Is the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In his struggles against opportunism and revisionism, Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the fundamental question in the proletarian revolution is that of using violence to seize political power, smash the bourgeois state machine and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He said: "The latter (the bourgeois state--Tr.) cannot be superseded by the proletarian state (the dictatorship of the proletariat) in the process of 'withering away'; as a general rule, this can happen only by means of a violent revolution."<sup>6/</sup>

He added that Marx's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat "is inseparably bound up with all he taught on the revolutionary role of the proletariat in history. The culmination of this role is the proletarian dictatorship."<sup>7/</sup>

The victory of the October Revolution led by Lenin was a victory for the Marxist theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The road of the October Revolution is the road of the proletariat achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat through violent revolution.

Around the time of the October Revolution, Lenin summed up the new revolutionary practice and further developed the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that the socialist revolution covers "a whole epoch of intensified class conflicts"<sup>8/</sup> and that "until this epoch has terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration."<sup>9/</sup> Therefore, he maintained that the dictatorship of the proletariat "is necessary . . . not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but for the entire historical period between capitalism and 'classless society' communism."<sup>10/</sup>



Today, as we commemorate the centenary of Lenin's birth, it is of vital practical significance to study anew these brilliant ideas of Lenin's.

As is well known, it is precisely on the fundamental question of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has betrayed Leninism and the October Revolution.

Far back, when Khrushchov began to reveal his revisionist features, Comrade Mao Tsetung acutely pointed out: "I think there are two 'swords': One is Lenin and the other Stalin. The sword of Stalin has now been abandoned by the Russians." "As for the sword of Lenin, has it too now been abandoned to a certain extent by some leaders of the Soviet Union? In my view, it has been abandoned to a considerable extent. Is the October Revolution still valid? Can it still be the example for all countries? Khrushchov's report at the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. says it is possible to gain political power by the parliamentary road, that is to say, it is no longer necessary for all countries to learn from the October Revolution. Once this gate is opened, Leninism by and large is thrown out."11/

### III. Counter-Revolutionary Coup d'Etat by the Khrushchov-Brezhnev Renegade Clique

How was it possible for the restoration of capitalism to take place in the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, and how was it possible for the Soviet Union to become social-imperialist? If we examine this question from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, and especially in the light of Comrade Mao Tsetung's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we shall be able to understand that this was mainly a product of the class struggle in the Soviet Union, the result of the usurpation of the Party and government by a handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road there, in other words, the result of the usurpation of the political power of the proletariat by the Soviet bourgeoisie. At the same time, it was the result of the policy of "peaceful evolution" which world imperialism, in trying to save itself from its doom, has pushed in the Soviet Union through the medium of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."12/

In socialist society the class struggle still focuses on the question of political power. Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."13/

Classes and class struggle continued to exist in the Soviet Union long after the October Revolution, although the bourgeoisie had been overthrown. Stalin cleared out quite a gang of counter-revolutionary representatives of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party--Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Bukharin, Rykov and the like. This showed that sharp class struggle was going on all the time and that there was always the danger of capitalist restoration.

Being the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet Union lacked the experience in consolidating this dictatorship and preventing the restoration of capitalism. In these circumstances and after Stalin's death, Khrushchov, a capitalist roader in power hiding in the Soviet Communist Party, came out with a surprise attack in his "secret report" viciously slandering Stalin and by every kind of treacherous maneuver usurped Party and government power in the Soviet Union. This was a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat which turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and which overthrew socialism and restored capitalism.

Brezhnev was Khrushchov's accomplice in the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and later replaced him. Brezhnev's rise to power is, in essence, the



continuation of Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary coup. Brezhnev is Khrushchov the Second.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie."<sup>14/</sup> "The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type."<sup>15/</sup>

This brilliant thesis of Comrade Mao Tsetung's most penetratingly reveals the class essence and social roots of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and its fascist nature.

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped Party and government power in the Soviet Union, the Soviet bourgeois privileged stratum has greatly expanded its political and economic power and has occupied the ruling position in the Party, the government, and the army as well as in the economic and cultural fields. And from this stratum there has emerged a bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class, namely, a new type of big bourgeoisie which dominates the whole state machine and controls all the social wealth.

Utilizing the state power under its control, this new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class has turned socialist ownership into ownership by capitalist roaders and turned the socialist economy into a capitalist economy and a state monopoly capitalist economy. In the name of the "state", it unscrupulously plunders the state treasury and embezzles at will the fruits of the labor of the Soviet people in every possible way. Indulging in luxury and debauchery, it rides roughshod over the people.

This new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class is a bourgeoisie that has turned the hope of restoration into attempts at restoration. It has suppressed the heroic sons and daughters of the October Revolution, is lording it over the people of different nationalities in the Soviet Union and has set up its own small counter-revolutionary tsarist court. Therefore, it is reactionary in the extreme and mortally hates and fears the people.

Like all reactionary and decadent classes, this new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class is riddled with internal contradictions. In their desperate efforts to keep the power they have usurped, the members of this class are both working hand in glove with each other and scheming and struggling against one another. The greater their difficulties, the fiercer their strife, open and secret.

In order to extort maximum profits and maintain its reactionary rule, this new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class not only exploits and oppresses the people of its own country but it necessarily engages in rabid expansion and aggression, joins the company of world imperialism in redividing the world and pursues the most vicious social-imperialist policies.

This new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class constitutes the class basis of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. At present the general representative of this class is Brezhnev. He has frantically pushed and developed Khrushchov revisionism and is completing the evolution from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism, which was already begun when Khrushchov was in power.

Since Brezhnev took office, he has pushed the so-called new economic system in an all-round way and established the capitalist principle of profit in a legal form, thus intensifying the exploitation of the working people by the oligarchy of bureaucrat monopolists. He and his like extort exorbitant taxes in total disregard of the lives of the people, follow Hitler's policy of "guns instead of butter" and accelerate the militarization of the national economy to meet the needs of social-imperialism for arms expansion and war preparation.

The perverse acts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have caused immense damage to the social productive forces and brought about grave consequences: the decline of industry, the deterioration of agriculture, the reduction in livestock, inflation, shortages of supplies, the unusual scarcity of commodities on state markets and the increasing impoverishment of the



working people. The Soviet revisionist renegades have not only squandered a vast amount of the wealth accumulated by the Soviet people through decades of hard work, but have also humbly begged for loans from West Germany, a country defeated in World War II, and are even selling out the country's natural resources and inviting Japanese monopoly capital into Siberia. The economy of the Soviet Union is already in the grip of an inextricable crisis. As friends of the Soviet people, we the Chinese people, along with the people of the world, are extremely indignant with the Soviet revisionist renegades who have brought so much damage and disgrace to the homeland of Leninism; we feel deep sympathy for the broad masses of the Soviet people who are suffering enormously from the all-round restoration of the capitalist system.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique once said that the dictatorship of the proletariat "has ceased to be indispensable in the U.S.S.R." and that the Soviet Union "has . . . become a state of the entire people".<sup>16/</sup> But now they are slapping their own faces and asserting that the "state of the entire people continues the cause of the proletarian dictatorship"<sup>17/</sup> and that "the state of the whole people" and "the state of proletarian dictatorship" are "of one and the same type".<sup>18/</sup> They are also making a hullabaloo about "strengthening party leadership", "strengthening discipline", "strengthening centralism" and so on. "A state of the entire people" and at the same time a "proletarian dictatorship"--they lump together these two diametrically opposed concepts for no other purpose than to deceive the masses and camouflage the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie. By "party leadership" they actually mean political control over the broad masses of the party members and the people by the handful of social-fascist oligarchs. By "discipline" they mean suppression of all who are dissatisfied with their rule. And by "centralism" they mean further centralizing the political, economic and military power in the hands of their gang. In short, they are putting all these signboards up for the purpose of strengthening their fascist dictatorship and preparing for wars of aggression.

Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is resorting more and more openly to counter-revolutionary violence to buttress its reactionary rule which betrays Lenin and the October Revolution. In the Soviet Union of today, special agents and spies run amuck and reactionary laws and decrees multiply. Revolution is a crime, and people are everywhere being jailed on false charges; counter-revolution is a merit, and renegades congratulate each other on their promotion. Large numbers of revolutionaries and innocent people have been thrown into concentration camps and "mental hospitals". The Soviet revisionist clique even sends tanks and armored cars brutally to suppress the people's resistance.

Lenin pointed out: "Nowhere in the world is there such an oppression of the majority of the country's population as there is in Russia," and nationalities other than Russians were regarded "as inorodtsi (aliens)".<sup>19/</sup> National oppression "turned the nationalities without any rights into great reservoirs of fierce hatred for the monarchs".<sup>20/</sup> Now the Soviet revisionist new tsars have restored the old tsars' policy of national oppression, adopted such cruel measures as discrimination, forced migration, splitting and imprisonment to oppress and persecute the minority nationalities and turned the Soviet Union back into the "prison of nations".<sup>21/</sup>

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique exercises comprehensive bourgeois dictatorship throughout the ideological sphere. It wantonly suppresses and destroys the proletariat's socialist ideology and culture while opening the floodgates to the rotten bourgeois ideology and culture. It vociferously preaches militarism, national chauvinism and racism and turns literature and art into tools for pushing social-imperialism.

In denouncing the dark rule of the tsarist system, Lenin indicated that police tyranny, savage persecution and demoralization had reached such an extent that "the very stones cry out!"<sup>22/</sup> One can just as well compare the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique with the tsarist system castigated by Lenin.

In staging the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, the Khrushchov-Breshnev renegade clique played a role which no imperialist or reactionary was in a



position to play. As Stalin said, "The easiest way to capture a fortress is from within."<sup>23/</sup> The fortress of socialism which had withstood the 14-nation armed intervention, the Whiteguard rebellion, the attack by several million Hitlerite troops and imperialist sabotage, subversion, blockade and encirclement of every kind, was finally captured from within by this handful of renegades. The Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique are the biggest renegades in the history of the international communist movement. They are criminals indicted by history for their towering crimes.

#### IV. Socialism in Words, Imperialism in Deeds

Lenin denounced the renegades of the Second International as "socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growth of opportunism into imperialism".<sup>24/</sup>

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, too, has grown from revisionism into social-imperialism. The difference lies in the fact that the social-imperialists of the Second International such as Kautsky did not hold state power; they only served the imperialists of their own countries to earn a few crumbs from the super-profits plundered from the people of other countries. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, however, directly plunder and enslave the people of other countries by means of the state power they have usurped.

The historical lesson is: Once its political power is usurped by a revisionist clique, a socialist state will either turn into social-imperialism, as in the case of the Soviet Union or be reduced to a dependency or a colony, as in the case of Czechoslovakia and the Mongolian People's Republic. Now one can see clearly that the essence of the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique's rise to power lies in the transformation of the socialist state created by Lenin and Stalin into a hegemonic social-imperialist power.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talks glibly about Leninism, socialism and proletarian internationalism, but it acts in an out-and-out imperialist way.

It talks glibly about practising "internationalism" towards its so-called fraternal countries, but in fact it imposes fetter upon fetter, such as the "Warsaw Treaty Organization" and the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance", on a number of East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic, thereby confining them within its barbed-wire "socialist community" and freely ransacking them. It uses its overlord position to press its "international division of labor", "specialization in production" and "economic integration" to force these countries to adapt their national economies to the Soviet revisionist needs and turn them into its markets, subsidiary processing workshops, orchards, vegetable gardens and ranches, all so that outrageous super-economic exploitation can be carried on.

It has adopted the most despotic and vicious methods to keep these countries under strict control and stationed massive numbers of troops there, and it has even openly dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops to trample Czechoslovakia underfoot and install a puppet regime at bayonet point. Like the old tsars denounced by Lenin, this gang of renegades bases its relations with its neighbors entirely "on the feudal principle of privilege."<sup>25/</sup>

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talks glibly about its "aid" to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but in fact, under the guise of "aid" it is trying hard to bring a number of these countries into its sphere of influence in contending with U.S. imperialism for the intermediate zone. Through the export of war material and capital and through unequal trade, Soviet revisionism is plundering their natural resources, interfering in their internal affairs and looking for chances to grab military bases.

Lenin pointed out: "To the numerous 'old' motives of colonial policy, finance capital has added the struggle for the sources of raw materials, for the export of capital, for 'spheres of influence', . . . for economic territory in general."<sup>26/</sup> Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is moving along precisely this orbit of capitalist imperialism.



The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talks glibly about its "full support" for the revolutionary struggles in other countries, but in fact it is collaborating with all the most reactionary forces in the world to undermine the revolutionary struggles of various peoples. It wildly vilifies the revolutionary masses in the capitalist countries as "extremists" and "mobs" and tries to split and disintegrate the people's movements there. It has supplied money and guns to the reactionaries of Indonesia, India and other countries and thus directly helped them massacre revolutionaries, and is scheming night and day to put out the flames of the people's armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and suppress the national-liberation movements. Like U.S. imperialism, it is acting as a world gendarme.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talks glibly about its approval of "struggle against imperialism", mouthing a few phrases scolding the United States now and then, but in fact, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are both the biggest imperialisms vainly attempting to dominate the world. There is absolutely nothing in common between the Soviet revisionists' so-called opposition to the United States and the struggles of the people of the various countries against U.S. imperialism. In order to redivide the world, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are contending and colluding with each other at the same time. What Soviet revisionism has done on a series of major issues, such as the questions of Germany, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Japan and nuclear weapons, is evidence of its crimes in contending and colluding with U.S. imperialism. Both of them are playing imperialist power politics at the expense of the interests of the people of all countries. Whatever compromises may be reached between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are mere temporary agreements between gangsters.

Lenin pointed out: "Contemporary militarism is the result of capitalism." 27/ Contemporary war "arises out of the very nature of imperialism." 28/

Since Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone farther and farther down the road of militarism. It has taken over Khrushchov's military strategic principle of nuclear blackmail and energetically developed missile-nuclear weapons, and at the same time redoubled its efforts to expand conventional armaments, comprehensively strengthening its ground, naval and air forces, and carried out the imperialist "gunboat policy" throughout the world.

On the question of war, formerly Khrushchov hypocritically advocated a world "without weapons, without armed forces and without wars" to cover up actual arms expansion and war preparation. Today, Brezhnev and company have somewhat changed their tune. They have gone all out to stir up war fanaticism, clamoring that the present international situation is "fraught with the danger of a new world war," 29/ brazenly threatening to "forestall the opponent" and bragging about their "strategic missiles" being "capable of destroying any target at any place." 30/ They have been increasing military expenditures still more frantically, stepping up their mobilization and preparation for wars of aggression and plotting to unleash a blitzkrieg of the Hitler type.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has occupied Czechoslovakia by surprise attack, encroached upon Chinese territories such as Chenpao Island and the Tichliekti area and made nuclear threats against our country. All this fully reveals the aggressive and adventurous nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Like the U.S. imperialists, the handful of oligarchs of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism have become another arch-criminal preparing to start a world war.

#### V. The "Brezhnev Doctrine" Is an Outright Doctrine of Hegemony

In order to press on with its social-imperialist policy of expansion and aggression, the Brezhnev renegade clique has developed Khrushchov revisionism and concocted an assortment of fascist "theories" called the "Brezhnev doctrine".

Now let us examine what stuff this "Brezhnev doctrine" is made of.



First, the theory of "limited sovereignty". Brezhnev and company say that safeguarding their so-called interests of socialism means safeguarding "supreme sovereignty".<sup>31/</sup> They flagrantly declare that Soviet revisionism has the right to determine the destiny of another country "including the destiny of its sovereignty".<sup>32/</sup>

What "interests of socialism"! It is you who have subverted the socialist system in the Soviet Union and pushed your revisionist line of restoring capitalism in a number of East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic. What you call the "interests of socialism" are actually the interests of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the interests of colonialism. You have imposed your all-highest "supreme sovereignty" on the people of other countries, which means that the sovereignty of other countries is "limited" whereas your own power of dominating other countries is "unlimited". In other words, you have the right to order other countries about, whereas they have no right to oppose you; you have the right to ravage other countries, but they have no right to resist you. Hitler once raved about "the right to rule".<sup>33/</sup> Dulles and his ilk also preached that the concepts of national sovereignty "have become obsolete"<sup>34/</sup> and that "single state sovereignty" should give place to "joint sovereignty".<sup>35/</sup> So it is clear that Brezhnev's theory of "limited sovereignty" is nothing but an echo of imperialist ravings.

Secondly, the theory of "international dictatorship". Brezhnev and company assert that they have the right to "render military aid to a fraternal country to do away with the threat to the socialist system."<sup>36/</sup> They declare: "Lenin had foreseen" that historical development would "transform the dictatorship of the proletariat from a national into an international one, capable of decisively influencing the entire world politics."<sup>37/</sup>

This bunch of renegades has completely distorted Lenin's ideas.

In his article "Preliminary Draft of Theses on the National and Colonial Questions", Lenin wrote of "transforming the dictatorship of the proletariat from a national one (i.e., existing in one country and incapable of determining world politics) into an international one (i.e., a dictatorship of the proletariat covering at least several advanced countries and capable of exercising decisive influence upon the whole of world politics)."<sup>38/</sup> Lenin meant here to uphold proletarian internationalism and propagate proletarian world revolution. But the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has emasculated the proletarian revolutionary spirit embodied in this passage of Lenin's and concocted the theory of "international dictatorship" as the "theoretical basis" for military intervention in or military occupation of a number of East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic. The "international dictatorship" you refer to simply means the subjection of other countries to the new tsars' rule and enslavement. Do you think that by putting up the signboard of "aid to a fraternal country" you are entitled to use your military force to bully another country, or send your troops to overrun another country as you please? Flying the flag of "unified armed forces", you invaded Czechoslovakia. What difference is there between this and the invasion of China by the allied forces of eight powers in 1900, the 14-nation armed intervention in the Soviet Union and the "16-nation" aggression organized by U.S. imperialism against Korea!

Thirdly, the theory of "socialist community". Brezhnev and company shout that "the community of socialist states is an inseparable whole"<sup>39/</sup> and that the "united action"<sup>40/</sup> of "the socialist community" must be strengthened.

A "socialist community" indeed! It is nothing but a synonym for a colonial empire with you as the metropolitan state. The relationship between genuine socialist countries, big or small, should be built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of the principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, respect for state sovereignty and independence and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and on the basis of the proletarian internationalist principle of mutual support and mutual assistance. But you have trampled other countries underfoot and made them your subordinates and dependencies. By "united action" you mean to unify under your control the politics, economies and military affairs of other countries. By "inseparable" you mean to forbid other countries to free themselves



from your control and enslavement. Are you not brazenly trying to enslave the people of other countries?

Fourthly, the theory of "international division of labor". Brezhnev and company have greatly developed this nonsense spread by Khrushchov long ago. They have not only applied "international division of labor" to a number of East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic as mentioned above, but have extended it to other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They allege that the Asian, African and Latin American countries cannot "secure the establishment of an independent national economy", <sup>41/</sup> unless they "cooperate" with Soviet revisionism. "This cooperation enables the Soviet Union to make better use of the international division of labor. We shall be able to purchase in these countries increasing quantities of their traditional export commodities--cotton, wool, skins and hides, dressed non-ferrous ores, vegetable oil, fruit, coffee, cocoa beans, tea and other raw materials, and a variety of manufactured goods." <sup>42/</sup>

What a list of "traditional export commodities"!

It is a pity that this list is not complete. To it must be added petroleum, rubber, meat, vegetables, rice, jute, cane sugar, etc.

In the eyes of the handful of Soviet revisionist oligarchs, the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are destined to provide them with these "traditional export commodities" from generation to generation. What kind of "theory" is this? The colonialists and imperialists have long advocated that it is they who are to determine what each country is to produce in the light of its natural conditions, and they have forcibly turned Asian, African and Latin American countries into sources of raw materials and kept them in a state of backwardness so that industrial capitalist countries can carry on the most savage colonial exploitation at their convenience. The Soviet revisionist clique has taken over this colonial policy from imperialism. Its theory of "international division of labor" boils down to "industrial Soviet Union, agricultural Asia, Africa and Latin America" or "industrial Soviet Union, subsidiary processing workshop Asia, Africa and Latin America".

Mutual and complementary exchange of goods and mutual assistance on the basis of equality and mutual benefit between genuine socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries are conducted for the purpose of promoting the growth of an independent national economy in these countries keeping the initiative in their own hands. However, the theory of "international division of labor" is preached by the handful of Soviet revisionist oligarchs for the sole purpose of infiltrating, controlling and plundering the Asian, African and Latin American countries, broadening their own spheres of influence and putting these countries under the new yoke of Soviet revisionist colonialism.

Fifthly, the theory that "our interests are involved". Brezhnev and company clamor that "the Soviet Union which, as a major world power, has extensive international contacts, cannot regard passively events that, though they might be territorially remote, nevertheless have a bearing on our security and the security of our friends". <sup>43/</sup> They arrogantly declare: "Ships of the Soviet Navy" will "sail . . . wherever it is required by the interests of our country's security"! <sup>44/</sup>

Can a country regard all parts of the world as areas involving its interests and lay its hands on the whole globe because it is a "major power"? Can a country send its gunboats everywhere to carry out intimidation and aggression because it "has extensive international contacts"? This theory that "our interests are involved" is a typical argument used by the imperialists for their global policy of aggression. When the old tsars engaged in foreign expansion, they did it under the banner of "Russian interests". The U.S. imperialists too have time and again shouted that the United States bears responsibility "not only for our own security but for the security of all free nations", and that it will "defend freedom wherever necessary". <sup>45/</sup> How strikingly similar are the utterances of the Soviet revisionists to those of the old tsars and the U.S. imperialists!



The Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has long gone bankrupt ideologically, theoretically and politically cannot produce anything presentable at all; it can only pick up some trash from imperialism and, after refurbishing, come out with "Brezhnevism". This "Brezhnevism" is imperialism with a "socialist" label, it is outright hegemonism, naked neo-colonialism.

#### VI. The Soviet Revisionists' Dream of a Vast Empire

In exposing tsarist Russia's policy of aggression a hundred years ago, Marx pointed out: "Its methods, its tactics, its maneuvers may change, but the guiding star of this policy--world hegemony--will never change." 46/

Tsar Nicolas I once arrogantly shouted: "The Russian flag should not be taken down wherever it is hoisted." 47/ Tsars of several generations cherished the fond dream, as Engels said, of setting up a vast "Slav empire" extending from the Elbe to China, from the Adriatic Sea to the Arctic Ocean. They even intended to extend the boundaries of this vast empire to India and Hawaii. To attain this goal, they "are as treacherous as they are talented". 48/

The Soviet revisionist new tsars have completely taken over the old tsars' expansionist tradition, branding their faces with the indelible stigma of the Romanov dynasty. They are dreaming the very dream the old tsars failed to make true and they are far more ambitious than their predecessors in their designs for aggression. They have turned a number of East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic into their colonies and dependencies. They vainly attempt to occupy more Chinese territory, openly copying the old tsars' policy towards China and clamoring that China's northern frontier "was marked by the Great Wall". 49/ They have stretched their arms out to Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and even Latin America and sent their fleets to the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and the Atlantic in their attempt to set up a vast Soviet revisionist empire spanning Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The "Slav empire" of the old tsars vanished like a bubble long ago and tsardom itself was toppled by the Great October Revolution led by Lenin in 1917. The reign of the old tsars ended in thin air. Today too, in the era when imperialism is heading for total collapse, the new tsars' mad attempt to build a bigger empire dominating the whole world is nothing but a dream.

Stalin said: "Lenin called imperialism 'moribund capitalism'. Why? Because imperialism carries the contradictions of capitalism to their last bounds, to the extreme limit, beyond which revolution begins." 50/

Since Soviet revisionism has embarked on the beaten track of imperialism, it is inevitably governed by the law of imperialism and afflicted with all the contradictions inherent in imperialism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "The United States is a paper tiger. Don't believe in the United States. One thrust and it's punctured. Revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too." 51/

In carrying out rabid expansion and aggression, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is bound to go to the opposite of what it expects and create the conditions for its own downfall. Soviet revisionism treats the other countries of the "socialist community" as its liefs, but it can never succeed in perpetuating its colonial rule over the people of these countries, nor can it alleviate its contradictions with these countries. East Europe today is just like a powder keg which is sure to go off. The intrusion of the Soviet revisionist tanks into Prague does not in the least indicate the strength of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, on the contrary it marks the beginning of the collapse of the Soviet revisionist colonial empire. With its feet deep in the Czechoslovak quagmire, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism cannot extricate itself.

By its expansion and plunder in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Soviet revisionism has set itself against the people of these regions. It has so overreached itself and become so burdened that it is swollen all over like a man suffering from dropsy. Even the U.S. imperialist press says: "We've



discovered that they (the Russians) blunder as badly as we do--if not worse."<sup>2</sup>

With Soviet revisionist social-imperialism joining the company of world imperialism, the contradictions among the imperialists have become more acute. Social-imperialism and imperialism are locked in a fierce rivalry to broaden their respective spheres of influence. The strife between social-imperialism and imperialism, which are encircled ring upon ring by the world's people, must inevitably accelerate the destruction of the entire imperialist system.

At home the rule of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism also rests on a volcano. During the period of the Stolypin reaction, Lenin wrote that the upsurge of the struggle of the Russian working class "may be rapid, or it may be slow," "but in any case it is leading to a revolution".<sup>53</sup> In the Soviet Union today the conflict and antagonism between the new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class on the one hand and the enslaved proletariat, laboring peasants and revolutionary intellectuals on the other are becoming increasingly acute. Class struggle develops independently of man's will and must lead to revolution sooner or later.

The Soviet Union was originally a union of multi-national socialist states. Such a union can be built, consolidated and developed only under socialist conditions and on the basis of equality and voluntary affiliation. The Soviet Union, as Stalin indicated, "had before it the unsuccessful experiments of multi-national states in bourgeois countries. It had before it the experiment of old Austria-Hungary, which ended in failure." Nevertheless, the union of Soviet multi-national states was "bound to stand every and any test", because "real fraternal cooperation among the peoples has been established" by the socialist system "within the system of a single federated state".<sup>54</sup> Now the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has subverted the socialist system, exercised a bourgeois dictatorship and substituted national oppression for national equality and the jungle law of the bourgeoisie for mutual help and fraternity among the nationalities. Now that the proletarian basis, the socialist basis, of the original union has been discarded, will not the huge multi-national "union" under the rule of the bourgeoisie of a new type one day undergo the same crisis and end in failure, as the Austro-Hungarian empire did in the past?

To extricate itself from its impasse at home and abroad, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, like U.S. imperialism, feverishly engages in missile-nuclear blackmail and seeks a way out through military adventures and large-scale war of aggression. But will war bring a new lease of life to imperialism and social-imperialism in their death throes? No. Just the opposite. History irrefutably proves that, far from saving imperialism from its impending doom, war can only hasten its extinction.

Chairman Mao points out: "With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent war."<sup>55</sup>

Chairman Mao also says: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!"<sup>56</sup>

This great call made by Chairman Mao on the basis of the present international situation indicates the orientation of struggle for the proletariat and the revolutionary people throughout the world. The people of the world must maintain high vigilance, make every preparation and be ready at all times to deal resolute crushing blows to any aggressor who dares to unleash war!

In recent years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, inheriting the old tricks of the old tsars, has been backing and engineering, half openly, half secretly, a new "Movement for Pan-Slavism" and publicizing the "sacredness of the national spirit" of the Russians in a futile attempt to poison the minds of the Soviet laboring masses and younger generation with this reactionary trend of thought and induce the Soviet people to serve as tools for the policies of aggression and war of the handful of Soviet revisionist



oligarchs. In all sincerity, we would like to remind the fraternal Soviet people never to be taken in by "Pan-Slavism".

What is "Pan-Slavism"?

In exposing the old tsars, Marx and Engels pointed out incisively: "Pan-Slavism is an invention of the St. Petersburg Cabinet."<sup>57/</sup> Engels said that the old tsars used this swindle in preparation for war "as the last sheet anchor of Russian tsarism and Russian reaction." Therefore, "Pan-Slavism is the Russians' worst enemy as well as ours."<sup>58/</sup>

Like Hitler's "Aryan master race", the "Pan-Slavism" of the Soviet revisionist new tsars is exceedingly reactionary racism. They publicize these reactionary ideas only to serve expansion abroad by the handful of reactionary rulers of their "superior race". For the broad masses of the people, this only spells catastrophe.

Lenin once pointed out: "The oppression of 'subject peoples' is a double-edged weapon. It cuts both ways--against the 'subject peoples' and against the Russian people."<sup>59/</sup> It is precisely under the smokescreen of "Pan-Slavism" that the handful of Soviet revisionist oligarchs are now working against time both to plot wars of aggression and to step up their attacks on the Soviet people, including the Russian people.

The interests of the proletariat and the broad masses in the Soviet Union are diametrically opposed to those of the Soviet revisionist new tsars but are in accord with the interests of the revolutionary people the world over. If the Soviet revisionist new tsars launch a large-scale war of aggression, then, in accordance with Lenin's principle in dealing with imperialist wars of aggression, the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the Soviet Union will surely refuse to serve as cannon-fodder for the unjust war unleashed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They will carry forward the cause of the heroic sons and daughters of the Great October Revolution and fight to overthrow the new tsars and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Two hundred years ago, eulogizing the "achievements" of the wars of aggression of Tsarina Catherine II, a Russian poet wrote: "Advance, and the whole universe is thine!"<sup>60/</sup> Now the Soviet revisionist new tsars have mounted the horse of the old tsars and "advanced". They are dashing about recklessly, unable to rein in and completely forgetting that their ancestors were thrown from this same horse and that thus the Russian empire of the Romanov dynasty came to an end. It is certain that the new tsars will come to no better end than the old tsars. They will surely be thrown from their horse and dashed to pieces.

## VII. People of the World, Unite and Fight to Overthrow U.S. Imperialism, Soviet Revisionism and All Reaction

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."<sup>61/</sup>

The Chinese people cherish deep feelings for the people of the Soviet Union. During the Great October Revolution led by Lenin, Chinese laborers in Russia fought shoulder to shoulder with the Russian proletarians. The people of our two countries have supported each other, helped each other and forged a close friendship in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. The handful of Soviet revisionist oligarchs are perversely trying to sow dissension and undermine the relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, but in the end they will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

The Soviet people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition who were educated by Lenin and Stalin. They will under no circumstances allow the new tsars to sit on their backs for long. Though the fruits of the



October Revolution have been thrown away by the Soviet revisionist renegades, the principles of the October Revolution are eternal. Under the great banner of Leninism, the mighty current of people's revolution is bound to break through the ice of revisionist rule, and the spring of socialism will surely return to the land of the Soviet Union!

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "Whether in China or in other countries of the world, to sum up, over 90 per cent of the population will eventually support Marxism-Leninism. There are still many people in the world who have not yet awakened because of the deceptions of the social-democrats, revisionists, imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries. But anyhow they will gradually awaken and support Marxism-Leninism. The truth of Marxism-Leninism is irresistible. The masses of the people will eventually rise in revolution. The world revolution is bound to triumph."62/.

In commemorating the centenary of the birth of the great Lenin, we are happy to see that, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the cause of the world proletarian revolution is advancing from victory to victory. The genuine Marxist-Leninist forces are steadily growing throughout the world. The liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and people are vigorously forging ahead. All countries and people subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are forming the broadest united front. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun. The death-knell is tolling for imperialism and social-imperialism.

Invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the powerful weapon of the proletariat for knowing and changing the world, the powerful weapon for propelling history forward. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, integrated with the revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions and with the concrete practice of people's revolution in all countries, will certainly bring forth inexhaustible revolutionary strength to smash the entire old world to smithereens!

Long live great Marxism!

Long live great Leninism!

Long live great Mao Tsetung Thought!

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#### N o t e s

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## 1970 MAY DAY STATEMENT

May Day is a glorious day for the world proletariat. It is a day for the Filipino workers to re-dedicate themselves to the cause of the world proletarian revolution under the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It is a day for them to strengthen their resolve to carry out the Philippine revolution even more vigorously in furtherance of the national democratic interests of the people against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

The Communist Party of the Philippines stands forth as the proletarian vanguard of the Filipino people and as the firm defender of proletarian internationalism in the Philippines. The cadres of the Party are now resolutely striving to arouse and mobilize the Filipino working class as the leading force of the Philippine revolution. In this regard, the cadres are heroically combatting the overt and covert agents of U.S. imperialism who keep on trying to mislead and dis-unite the Filipino working class. The powerful ideological weapon, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, is now in the hands of an ever-increasing mass of workers. They are sure to smash the Lava revisionist renegades, the yellow trade union bosses and such other counter-revolutionary reformists as those who try to spread the illusion that workers can seek adequate relief within the present reactionary system or become capitalists themselves by buying shares from the corporations that oppress them.

In the decade of the seventies, the revolutionary storm in the Philippines will certainly grow ever stronger with the militant mass actions of the Filipino working class against the bestial system of exploitation. Real wages have been forced down far below the subsistence level by a series of steps taken by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary puppets to increase their profits and step up the subjugation of the people. The devaluation of the peso in relation to the U.S. dollar means concretely higher prices of essential commodities. At this stage, it is blatantly clear that the state is incapable of legislating a minimum wage level adequate to maintain the old hand-to-mouth existence of the vast majority of workers. The Filipino working class has clearly no alternative but to unite and fight fiercely against its oppressors who never hesitate to use all apparatuses of the state (the army, police, courts and prisons) to suppress workers' organizations and strikes.

In the countryside of the Philippines, the Party and the New People's Army are resolutely creating revolutionary bases. These are areas where proletarian leadership has emerged and where all revolutionaries are welcome. These are areas from where the Philippine revolution is rapidly advancing in concert with the militant mass actions in the city. The campaign of intimidation being carried out in actual deeds of terror and sabre-rattling by the Marcos reactionary regime is nothing but a sign of its desperation in the chasm of its own bankruptcy and in the face of the growing avalanche of the revolutionary movement.

The Party and the New People's Army are engaged in the broadest national united front with all revolutionary patriots. A definite national united front organization for waging revolutionary armed struggle is now being formed to further isolate the enemy. The working class is firmly uniting with all other patriotic classes and strata interested in the triumph of the people's democratic revolution.

The Philippine revolution is now in progress under extremely favorable conditions. U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction are inextricably sunk in crisis. The Chinese working class has risen to take firm hold of the material base and superstructure of Chinese society. In the process, it has consolidated the most powerful socialist base and has guaranteed the total collapse of imperialism and the world triumph of socialism in the present era, the era of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. As Chairman Mao has so lucidly put it, "The enemy rots with every passing day while for us things are getting better daily."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES



GREETINGS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION  
TO THE RED COMMANDERS AND FIGHTERS OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

The Military Commission of the Party Central Committee extends its warmest and most militant revolutionary greetings and congratulations to the ever courageous Red commanders and fighters on the occasion of the first anniversary of the New People's Army and also on the 28th anniversary of the people's army in Philippine history.

The New People's Army is the worthy heir of the glorious revolutionary experience of the Filipino people. It stands today as the pillar of the revolutionary aspirations of the oppressed nation and masses. It is the principal organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines in carrying out the Philippine revolution. It valiantly carries forward the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In its first year of fighting, the New People's Army brilliantly reaped a rich harvest of victories. It wiped out 15 U.S. military personnel and at least 200 puppet troops, military spies and various types of local tyrants and bullies. The punishment of the class enemy was carried out in more than 80 operations. In the course of such operations, arms and ammunitions were captured and a number of enemy vehicles were destroyed.

The military victories of the New People's Army have been possible because its Red commanders and fighters enjoy the firm support of the revolutionary masses and they zealously conduct mass work to mobilize them. Every military operation is carried out in the service of the masses who are brutally oppressed by the class enemy.

The New People's Army is so closely bound up with the masses that whenever the reactionary armed forces resort to coercion or deception the level of revolutionary armed struggle rises even more rapidly. The last ten military operations conducted to this date have demonstrated the capability of the New People's Army in regularly annihilating a whole enemy squad. It could even wipe out scores of reactionary troops as in the attack on the enemy camp at Jetmin Village in Concepcion, Tarlac.

The revolutionary achievements of the Red commanders and fighters have so lifted the hearts of the broad masses of the people that in the streets of Manila and other urban centers of the country the people protesting the fascist puppetry of the Marcos reactionary regime to U.S. imperialism are jubilantly hailing the New People's Army and are openly clamoring for people's war against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. The road of armed revolution has become brighter with the successes of the New People's Army and the upsurge of the revolutionary mass movement.

In both city and countryside, the Filipino people are rising. The main fighting slogans raised by the workers, peasants, students and intelligentsia in their mass actions are "people's war is the answer to martial law" and "armed revolution is the only solution". These mass actions have attained unprecedented scope and intensity. Their militant participants are aware of the need to promote revolutionary armed struggle in the countryside and to carry it out in a protracted way. They are eager to deliver deadly blows to the puppet reactionary regime that is now conspicuously bankrupt financially, economically and politically.

The establishment of the New People's Army last year by the Communist Party of the Philippines is definitely timely and correct. It is a turning point in the history of the people's army in the Philippines and likewise in the Philippine revolution.

The people's army in the Philippines has undergone three periods of development. In the first period, it carried the name of the Anti-Japanese People's Army (Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon). The Red commanders and fighters valiantly fought the fascist invaders from 1942 to 1945 and gave strength to the revolutionary masses. Upon the return of U.S. imperialism, the Right opportunist leadership of the old merger Party dissolved and



and converted it into the Huk Veterans' League, an instrument for parliamentary struggle. In the second period starting in 1948, it assumed the name of People's Liberation Army and resumed the struggle against the reactionaries. But alas, the Jose Lava leadership in the old merger Party betrayed the revolutionary masses by pushing the people's army along a disastrous "Left" opportunist line in 1950 and subsequently in 1956, the Jesus Lava leadership formally shifted to a Right opportunist line that completely surrendered initiative to counter-revolution. In both first and second periods, the traitor and scab Luis Taruc prominently took part in sabotaging the revolutionary armed struggle by either harping on "amnesty" or "peace" negotiations until he surrendered to the enemy in 1954. Ultimately, the black bourgeois line of the Lava's and Taruc's gave rise in 1963 to the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique, an out-and-out counter-revolutionary outfit usurping the name of the Party and the people's army and conniving with the class enemy in aggravating the oppression of the masses.

The Red commanders and fighters have brought the revolutionary armed struggle to a higher and completely new stage by summing up the past experience of the people's army, by repudiating the Lava revisionist renegades and the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique, by rectifying past errors and by gaining new revolutionary experience--all under the theoretical guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the practical guidance of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Learning warfare through warfare, the New People's Army has proven its revolutionary mettle against the class enemy.

The victories of the New People's Army are hard-earned victories. They have been earned through perseverance, fearlessness in the face of hardship and death, arduous work, resourcefulness and austere living. Revolutionary heroes have laid down their lives to make certain the triumphant advance of the New People's Army. To them we pay our most profound revolutionary tribute and to them we pledge to avenge their death. Let us be consoled by the fact that for every one of their lives the enemy has already paid at least more than thirty. We should constantly increase this ratio at the expense of the enemy and in favor of the revolutionary cause.

Since only a year ago, the New People's Army has gained ideological, political and organizational strength. We must resolve to become even stronger and to win even bigger victories. The conditions in the country and the world are excellent for making revolution. We have every reason to be optimistic.

The New People's Army can guarantee its success only by putting in command Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in all its work, whether it be in fighting, propaganda or production. It must strictly adhere to the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points of Attention. It must give full play to the initiative and common resolve of both Red commanders and fighters by observing political democracy, military economy and economic democracy.

The New People's Army must grasp the four "firsts". As between man and weapons, give first place to man. As between political and other work, give first place to political work. As between ideological and routine tasks in political work, give first place to ideological work. As between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, give first place to living ideas currently in people's minds.

The Red commanders and fighters of the New People's Army must be good in political and ideological work, in working style, in military training and in arranging daily life. In having the correct working style, they must have a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work and a flexible strategy and tactics. They must be thoroughly united by the correct proletarian revolutionary ideology, alert, earnest and lively.

--March 29, 1970



EXPOSE AND OPPOSE THE VICIOUS CRIMES  
OF THE MONKEES-ARMENG BAYAN-MASAKA (LAVA) GANG

In recent years, the counter-revolutionary bourgeois gang of the Lava's has completely degenerated into a handful of out-and-out agents of the reactionary government. Its ringleaders include four bureaucrats (Francisco Lava, Jr., Francisco Nemenzo, Jr., Haydeo Yorac and Ruben Torres); three surrenderees (Domingo Castro, Felicisimo Macapagal and Danny Pascual); and two intelligence agents (Godofredo Mallari and Antonio Santos).

Francisco Lava, Jr. has long been in close association with agents of the C.I.U. (Counter-Intelligence Unit of the P.C.) and has been funnelling information to them against mass organizations. Mallari is no less than a special agent directly connected with Gen. Ismael Lapus of the N.I.C.A. and is highly paid as clearly evidenced by the sudden increase of his assets since 1964. Santos and Pascual are in direct contact with and regularly report to a certain Major Marcos.

From the beginning, the principal task of the counter-revolutionary gang of the Lava's has been to spread intrigue and slander against mass organizations which refuse to follow its dictation and against those who persist in revolutionary armed struggle. It has boasted of the Masaka as its principal organization and has used a faction of this organization to spread the false illusion that land reform will fall from the gracious hands of the landlords and that land reform could be had by pleading in the offices and courts of the reactionary government.

In its conventions and rallies, the Masaka (Lava) has as its special guests the most reactionary politicians and the most notorious landlords. At the same time, it concocts and whips up the most malicious tales against proletarian revolutionary cadres and other outstanding representatives of the revolutionary mass movement. For what reason? The answer lies in the fact that it receives financial support from the reactionary government to keep the peasants within the bounds of the Agricultural Land Reform Code and to subvert the revolutionary mass movement. Whenever a barrio is raided by reactionary troops, a handful of Masaka (Lava) members is spared of abuses vented on the barrio people by merely bringing out Masaka (Lava) I.D. cards.

Since sometime last year, however, the counter-revolutionary bourgeois gang of the Lava's has adopted a new tactic in line with the rising fascism of the Marcos puppet reactionary clique. Reacting in a hysterical fashion to the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the emergence of the New People's Army, the Lava revisionist scoundrels adopted a bunch of robbers and "Monkees" as its Armeng Bayan and put at its head a notorious swindler by the alias of Diwa. In a mechanical way, they calculated that with this bandit gang they could attack the Party and the people's army through bloody intrigue and misrepresentation. They stupidly expected to turn the good deed of the Party and the New People's Army in courageously repudiating the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique into a liability for the people and an asset for their malicious schemes.

Thus, on May 22, last year, the handful of bandits led by Diwa coordinated with the "Monkees", led by former San Luis, Pampanga mayor Federico Taruc and Lt. Cesar Bello, in making a bloody rampage in Angeles City killing and wounding more than a score of innocent civilians. Subsequently, word was systematically spread by the same malefactors that this rampage was the work of the New People's Army. It was also bruited about that retaliatory rampages would be made by the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique against the people of Tarlac. Attempts to make trouble in Tarlac actually followed. But due to the alertness of the New People's Army, a carload of "Monkees" especially connected with the Diwa bandit gang was intercepted and punished.

Innocent civilians have also been killed at random in several towns in Nueva Ecija and in Arayat, Pampanga and their bodies thrown close to the Tarlac-Nueva Ecija-Pampanga boundary. These murders have been perpetrated to create the false illusion that the New People's Army is responsible for them. Various other crimes, especially extortion and coercing people to



join the Masaka (Lava), have also been perpetrated in several towns in Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Bulacan in the name of the New People's Army. Upon thorough investigation by the New People's Army, the Diwa bandit gang in close coordination with the 'Monkees' and Masaka (Lava) has always been found out to be the criminal perpetrators.

The most conclusive proofs against the Monkees-Armeng Bayan-Masaka (Lava) combine have been uncovered by the New People's Army pertaining to the murder of seven innocent civilians, including three children, in Barrio Sinipit of Bamban, Tarlac. The homes of the barrio people were sprayed with gunfire recently by a group of masked armed men. Subsequently, word was spread by the Tarlac Masaka (Lava) secretary Bartolome Pasion, Bamban Masaka (Lava) secretary Crisostomo Maristela and their handful of henchmen that the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique was responsible for the rampage. Upon thorough investigation made by the New People's Army, it was found out that the Monkees-Armeng Bayan-Masaka (Lava) gang was responsible for it. Maristela himself, an old running dog of the Lava's, was found out to be a direct participant in the massacre. After Maristela was given his just punishment together with other culprits, the reactionary armed forces revealed that he was an important agent of Task Force Lawin in the Pangasinan and Tarlac area.

Maristela is typical of the "cadres" of the Monkees-Armeng Bayan-Masaka (Lava) gang. He turned traitor to the revolutionary mass movement in 1953 when he surrendered to Magsaysay. From then on, he operated as an informer of the reactionary armed forces. Upon his death, he was credited by the A.F.P. with the murder of seven fighters and the capture of three commanders of the people's army. There is nothing surprising about the fact that he would still become the Masaka (Lava) secretary for Bamban, Tarlac. The Masaka (Lava) outfit is nothing but an instrument of the reactionary government for deception and murder. Maristela is no different from such notorious traitors and surrenderees as Domingo Castro, Felicisimo Macapagal and Godofredo Mallari who now go around trying to mislead the peasantry.

There is already some evidence that Victoria vice mayor Ed Rigor, a "former" high-ranking officer in the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (N.I.C.A.) is the armorer of the Monkees-Armeng Bayan-Masaka (Lava) gang in Tarlac province.

The Monkees-Armeng Bayan-Masaka (Lava) gang is as evil as the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique. They are both enemies of the people. Though these two bandit groups are at odds with each other, each group is being manipulated by a special unit of the reactionary armed forces against the people, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

The people should be alert to the evil acts of these two counter-revolutionary groups and should act to give them their just punishment. Revolutionary vigilance towards them should be ever sharp. Because they mask themselves as revolutionary, they are even more dangerous and vicious than reactionary troops in uniform.

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

#### OPPRESSED MINORITY PEOPLE LIBERATED

The New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines performed another brilliant feat in dealing deadly blows on the reactionary armed forces of the Marcos fascist regime when it annihilated on April 28, a platoon of P.C. troopers and members of a "barrio self-defense unit" and liberated the oppressed minority people, the Balugas, who were forcibly rounded up and imprisoned in an enemy "strategic hamlet" in Barrio Pau, Capas, Tarlac.

This military operation followed a series of successful military operations in the last three months of this year and brought the revolutionary armed struggle in the countryside to a new high.



Since last year, the Marcos fascist puppet regime has reacted with greater violence and panic to the vigorous upsurge of the peasant armed struggle in the countryside, especially after the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the founding of the New People's Army. It has resorted to intensified political attacks against the Communist Party of the Philippines and to massacres, assassinations and arrests against the people. It has even enlisted the help of the Lava revisionist renegades and the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique in its vain attempt to discredit the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Sometime last year, the Marcos fascist puppet regime, following the dictates of its U.S. imperialist masters, began to put up the "home defense forces" as part of its malicious attempt to drive a wedge among the barrio people and between the barrio people on the one side and the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army on the other. In the process, they carried out wanton destruction of people's property, forced some of them to fight the CCP and the NPA and even killed those who refused to do their bidding.

The reactionary military authorities forcibly rounded up the minority people living in the barrios of Tabu, Cauayan, Baguingan and Pau and imprisoned them in a "strategic hamlet" put up in Bo. Pau which was heavily fortified and guarded by a platoon of P.C. troopers and members of the "barrio self-defense unit". The people were prevented from leaving the concentration camp and from tilling their farms. The women were abused, the men were constantly beaten up on the slightest displeasure of the enemy troops and even innocent children were not excluded from physical punishment. Their work animals, fowls and other property were stolen from them by the enemy troops.

Under the oppressive weight of the fascist brutes of the Marcos puppet reactionary regime and the local running dogs, the minority people in this "strategic hamlet" continued their resistance. Before the NPA attack, more than 60 per cent of those who had been imprisoned had escaped and some of them joined as fighters of the NPA. Those who remained, except for the handful of local minions, hoped for the day when they would be liberated.

On April 28, their hopes for liberation were realized. The despised "strategic hamlet" put up by the enemy in Bo. Pau was destroyed and the people were liberated. However, the fascist brutes of the enemy forces held some of the minority people as hostages and mercilessly shot down those who tried to escape by taking advantage of the NPA assault on their captors.

The news of the successful attack on the P.C. troopers and members of the "barrio self-defense unit" was enthusiastically received by the people, especially those who live in areas where these "self-defense units" were put up. Like the people from the four barrios, they long to see the day when they are freed from the cruel oppression perpetrated by the Marcos fascist puppet regime.

The U.S. military authorities, on the other hand, not satisfied with dictating the setting up of BSDU in different barrios, have continued the systematic scheme of wiping out the minority people and driving them out of the Tarlac-Zambales mountains. For quite sometime now, they have been injecting diseases into wild animals and wantonly destroying vegetation in the mountains by spraying defoliation chemicals. They have also air-dropped espionage instruments, like hearing devices, in the mountain fastnesses in the foolish hope of tracking down the movement of the fighters of the NPA. Their schemes have proved futile as the NPA, in close coordination with the minority people, have continuously rendered useless these U.S. imperialist spy gadgets.

As the U.S. imperialists and their local lackeys step up their brutal attack on the people, the revolution and the Communist Party of the Philippines, they are bound to be dashed to the ground by the onrushing tide of people's war.



## ON THE MARCH 3 PEOPLE'S MARCH

It is now clear that the issues against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism are widely understood and grasped by the Filipino people. A strong proof of this was the People's March which was launched last March 3.

The March 3 People's March earned the cheers, sympathy and support of the city residents as it started from the boundary of Manila and Quezon City passing through the districts of Sampaloc, Sta. Cruz, Tondo and Binondo where the masses of workers and poor people in the city dwell. Like an onrushing wave, the ranks of the marchers grew bigger and bigger numbering more than 20,000 when it reached its converging point at Plaza Lawton. Afterwards it proceeded to the U.S. embassy and besieged this symbol and seat of U.S. imperialism in the country.

This is a hard blow to the reactionary enemies who have been desperately smearing the militant demonstrators and organizations in the city by spreading the lie that mass actions and demonstrations do not enjoy the support of the masses of the people.

The 23-kilometer march which lasted for six hours shook the whole city. Angry slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism!", "Down with feudalism!", "Down with the fascist puppet Marcos!" and "Long live the Filipino people!" thundered everywhere. The ever-rising enthusiasm of the marchers was further animated by their spirited chant: "Makibaka, huwag matakot!" (Fight, don't be cowed!).

In mortal fear of the angry criticisms of the workers, peasants, students and progressive intellectuals, the Marcos fascist puppet regime panicked like a mad dog. Hurriedly, the reactionary state sent thousands of reactionary armed troops, police, Metrocom and special forces to suppress mercilessly the demonstrators. As before, guns, truncheons and tear gas bombs were used to disperse the marchers. Many were beaten and maimed. Many others were unjustly arrested and jailed. During this fierce attack by the fascist beasts unleashed by the reactionary state, a student again died fighting--Enrique Sta. Brigida--adding one more to the list of heroes who have sacrificed their lives in the city and the countryside to continue through to the end the struggle for national democracy. The people once more witnessed how the Marcos fascist puppet regime acting on behalf of U.S. imperialism and feudalism would ruthlessly suppress the democratic rights of the demonstrators.

However, the bloody suppression of the March 3 People's March failed to intimidate the masses of workers, student and youth who joined the historic mass action. It only goaded them more to wage a resolute struggle for national democracy. With revolutionary courage, they fought back the fascist puppet military troops with stones, bottles, placard handles and home-made bombs.

While this revolutionary and courageous struggle in the city has inspired the armed struggle waged in the countryside by the New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, it has also shown how armed struggle in the countryside would enliven with news of victories the revolutionary mass actions and struggle in the city.

### The Meaning of the People's March

The March 3 People's March is another wave in the high tide of mass actions and demonstrations in the past months of January and February. It is a part of the national democratic cultural revolution which is now increasingly raging all over the country.

This cultural revolution explains the national democratic character of the present stage of the Philippine revolution. It shows that its main targets are U.S. imperialism, local feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and that its motive forces are the workers, peasants and the revolutionary section of the petty bourgeoisie.



This cultural revolution sharply points out that the only road towards the triumph of the national democratic revolution is armed struggle under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party of the Philippines. The cultural revolution is a basic preparation for nationwide advance of the people's war in the countryside.

The People's March has brought closer and made more urgent to the broad masses of the people the necessity of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. It is now widely understood by the broad masses of the people that the ruthless exploitation of U.S. imperialism and its local reactionary allies is the root cause of poverty and oppression of the Filipino nation. Now they can correctly interpret the present devaluation of the peso, high prices of commodities, unemployment, widespread hunger and suffering, graft and corruption in the government and decadent culture. It is also widely understood that only through armed struggle can the people bring about the downfall of the enemies of national democracy.

The People's March is a clarion call for more widespread and more intensified mass actions, especially among the toiling people. The strike called by tens of thousands of drivers in Manila and suburbs paralyzed transportation in the metropolitan area. That these strikers coordinated with the demonstrating youth and students is a sign of a rapidly growing unity among the people, especially the proletariat and the student youth. There is no doubt that the March 3 People's March gave testimony to such a patriotic unity. There is now a very strong indication that a storm of workers' strikes would shake the cities in the near future side by side with the intensified armed struggle of peasant fighters in the countryside.

#### Enemy Tactics of Deception

At present, the enemy is cudgelling its brain to think out ways to destroy or weaken the movement for national democracy. The policy of deception is the other face of the same coin of the fascist suppression of the people. It is important in the struggle for national democracy to recognize the various tactics of deception, to expose and oppose them.

Heading the list of the targets of slander and intrigue of the reactionary state and the pseudo-revolutionaries are the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army and other revolutionary mass organizations. An example of this is the fake letter published in the Philippine Collegian of U.P. and carrying the patently forged signature of the commander-in-chief of the New People's Army. It is stated in the fake letter that it is dangerous for the students to continue their demonstrations against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism because it might end up in a coup d'etat like what happened in Indonesia or that it might pave the way for a more ruthless puppet of U.S. imperialism. This is a shameless attempt to cover up the condemnable puppetry of the reactionary Marcos administration to U.S. imperialism and to wash its hands of the blood of those it has murdered in the city and in the countryside.

This trick of branding genuine revolutionaries as enemies of the people can no longer deceive the masses who now recognize who their friends are and who their enemies are. More and more people now accept and grasp the correct line and leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines for a victorious national democratic revolution.

Another counter-revolutionary intrigue which is aimed to whip up hatred against staunch supporters of the people's democratic revolution is the racist anti-Chinese line peddled by C.I.A. agents like Bagatsing, scabs like Oca and Hernandez and others. Through a put-up and fake student organization, the reactionary state has attempted many times to mislead the masses of the Filipino people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism by espousing a so-called "anti-Chinese imperialism" battlecry. Yet the anti-Chinese racists are actually agents of both the C.I.A. and the Chiang bandit gang.

The Filipino revolutionaries appreciate and recognize the fact that the People's Republic of China is the iron bastion of the international revolutionary movement and the staunchest ally of the peoples of the world



in struggle against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. The red-baiting tactic of the die-hard anti-communists becomes ridiculous now that the masses of the people themselves are fighting their real class enemies.

The reactionary state has been getting the help of the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lava clique to discredit and sabotage true revolutionary organizations. By hoisting the banner of "peaceful approach" the revisionist Lava clique has betrayed the masses of the people by closing its eyes to the murder, torture, illegal arrest and other forms of persecution used by the Marcos fascist puppet regime.

An undeniable example of the despicable counter-revolutionary trait of the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lava clique is the slander levelled by the Lava-controlled Malayang Pagkakaisa ng Kabataang Pilipino (MPKP) against the participants of the March 3 People's March. While the demonstrators fought back in self-defense against the fascist military troops guarding the U.S. embassy, the extremely small band of revisionist traitors separated itself from the masses of demonstrators, sat it out there in front of the embassy unmindful of the bloody suppression of the People's March and enjoyed the protection of the police and Metrocom no less. The MPKP also issued a statement to the press denouncing the revolutionary violence resorted to by the workers and students in their defense against counter-revolutionary violence. This group even boasted that they had nothing to do with the U.S. embassy struggle.

Not satisfied with accusing the demonstrators as "vandals", the reactionary government fielded its hired goons and agents to infiltrate the ranks of the demonstrators. These goons and agents were instructed to stone and destroy small private establishments making it appear that the demonstrators were responsible for this acts of destruction. The flushing out of a plain-clothes Metrocom agent who lobbed a tear gas bomb amidst the demonstrators was a clear proof of this dirty tactic of the reactionary military to paint a bad picture of demonstrations.

It is argued by the enemies of national democracy that mass actions and demonstrations are causing the crisis in the economy. The truth, however, is that the growing discontent of the masses of the people in the countryside and in the cities is caused by the very servitude of the Marcos reactionary regime to U.S. imperialism and feudalism.

Through its hired publicists, the reactionary state is desperately trying to describe the demonstrations as the making of a "noisy minority". The series of people's marches have belied this. Everybody knows how the masses of city residents have appreciated, joined or supported the demonstrations. No counter-revolutionary propaganda can deny the fact that the national democratic revolution will achieve victory because more than 90 per cent of the masses--the workers, the peasants and progressive intellectuals--are on the side of the revolution.

The vilification campaign and tactics of deception of the enemy against the national democratic movement will never cease, and the more they will be intensified as the revolution advances. Indeed, to be attacked by the enemy is a good thing.

#### Broaden the Revolutionary Front

While we lay bare and fight the counter-revolutionary schemes of the enemies of the national democratic revolution, it is necessary to expand the revolutionary front. The present excellent revolutionary situation offers the best opportunity to unite under the banner of the national democratic revolution all the classes oppressed and exploited by U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism.

The past mass actions and demonstrations which have been mainly participated in by the youth and students have shaken the whole nation and have brought fear among the ruling classes. It must be recognized that these patriotic actions constitute a forward step towards a more intense struggle of the broad masses of working people for national democracy. Every revolutionary must devote his full attention and efforts to firmly



integrating the activities of the youth and students to the workers' movement in the city and the peasant movement in the countryside.

The fast rising revolutionary movement can no longer be stopped. The broad masses of the people are now certain of victory because there is now the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines which is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the months to come, there will occur more intense and more widespread mass actions that will surely shake the regime of U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. The mighty crushing blows that this movement will deal the enemy will certainly open wider the road of the national democratic revolution.

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#### ON THE MARCH 17 POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH

Hundreds of thousands of people once more thronged the streets of Manila and suburbs on March 17 during the Poor People's March. It culminated the series of mass actions, in what is now called the First Quarter Storm launched by the masses of workers, peasants, student youth and progressive intellectuals in the cities and countryside to demonstrate their persistent struggle against the evils of U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. The March 17 Poor People's March was another declaration of support made by the masses in the city for the people's democratic revolution, particularly for the armed struggle now being resolutely waged by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

The March 17 Poor People's March completely isolated and excluded the black bourgeois gang of the Lava's, the Philippine agents of modern revisionism. Many of those previously hoodwinked by this counter-revolutionary tool of U.S. imperialism saw through the political bankruptcy of the modern revisionist ringleaders, and adopted the slogans raised by the revolutionary masses.

#### The March

The March 17 Poor People's March started before noon with the four groups of marchers coming from four separate points: Quezon City, Makati, Caloocan and Tondo. Wave upon wave, the marchers converged at the university belt in Sampaloc area. Already numbering tens of thousands, they were to be met and joined by thousands more of cheering students coming from the many colleges and universities in the area. From Sampaloc, the marchers swelled through the main streets and avenues of Manila on its way to Plaza Moriones in Tondo to convoke the public trial for U.S. imperialism, feudalism, the Marcos fascist puppet regime and other big enemies of the Filipino masses.

Hundreds of thousands filled the sidewalks as city residents poured out of their houses to applaud or join the march. Everywhere still more people from sidestreets hurried to reach up with the gigantic march. The people cheered and shouted words of support and encouragement. They, especially the poor people of Sta. Cruz and Tondo, manifested their support by handing out to the marchers food and refreshment, cigarettes and cash contributions. The marchers became even more enthusiastic in holding high their banners and placards. Newcomers reinforced the march and made it even more vigorous and militant.

Workers came out of factories to cheer the marchers and express their support. Thousands of them left their chores and joined the march. The busy people in stores and markets paused from their work to watch and cheer the massive march. The March 17 Poor People's March once more exposed the lie that national democratic mass actions do not enjoy the support and sympathy of the masses of the people.

The intense summer heat and the blistering 30-kilometer meandering trek to Plaza Moriones never broke the revolutionary spirit of the marchers. Hunger and thirst and fatigue never made them desert the ranks of the march.



Thousands of leaflets and manifestoes explaining the issues of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism were distributed to the people along the way. Grasping the correct line of people's democratic revolution, the marchers lofted banners and placards proclaiming: "Long live people's war!", "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun!", "People's war is the answer to martial law!" and "Long live the agrarian revolution!" Through their placards and banners, the marchers denounced and condemned U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. All throughout the long march they sang revolutionary songs and chanted the now famous chant: "Makibaka, huwag matakot!" (Fight, don't be cowed!) The Poor People's March as part of the growing cultural revolution was clearly aimed to arouse and mobilize the masses further for a people's democratic revolution.

#### The People's Court

The public trial for U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism was the highlight of the March 17 Poor People's March. The big criminals exploiting and oppressing the Filipino people were named and tried. Effigies of certain criminals were displayed on the stage at Plaza Moriones. Various speakers representing the participating organizations and groups in the march took turns in stating and proving the colossal crimes of the people's enemies.

Pointed out as among the biggest crimes committed by U.S. imperialism against the Filipino people were:

- 1) The devaluation of the peso and the practice of international usury through the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, U.S. private banks and other imperialist banks;
- 2) Economic plunder of the Philippines and super-profit remittances by the U.S. monopolies;
- 3) Masterminding the fascist suppression of the Filipino people and the manipulation of the Marcos puppet regime, the military and police against the patriotic mass movement; and
- 4) Transgression of Philippine sovereignty and territory and criminal acts inside and outside of U.S. military bases in the country.

The Marcos fascist puppet regime was held responsible for the following crimes:

- 1) Rising prices due to puppetry to U.S. imperialism;
- 2) Complicity in the oppression and exploitation of the workers, peasants, students and other patriotic elements of the population by U.S. imperialists, landlords and bureaucrat capitalists;
- 3) Colossal graft and corruption;
- 4) Fascist acts like massacres, assassinations and other coercive activities suppressing people's democratic rights in both city and countryside; and
- 5) Fraud and terrorism in the last elections.

The masses of workers, peasants and student youth attending the public trial shouted their judgement and condemnation of U.S. imperialism and the Marcos fascist puppet regime.

The Manila fascist puppet chieftain was also put to trial for his complicity with U.S. imperialism and the Marcos fascist puppet regime in the brutal suppression of mass actions and demonstrations in the city and for the murder of seven young demonstrators. Genuine labor leaders took turns in assailing fake labor leaders like Ople, Oca and others and pointing out their crimes against the Filipino working class. The clerico-fascists, the anti-communist league and the local Kuomintang reactionaries were likewise exposed and denounced. The reactionary courts, congress and the



reactionary mass media were also tried and condemned as instruments of U.S. imperialism and domestic feudalism.

Peasant leaders also denounced the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique for its crimes against the peasants in Central Luzon and against the revolution. The Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique was exposed for its counter-revolutionary acts of class collaboration, capitulationism and class betrayal like begging of amnesty from the Marcos fascist puppet regime, collaboration with landlords to oppress the peasants and extortion activities among the masses.

After the repudiation of the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique, the thousands of people attending the trial publicly acclaimed the New People's Army as the true army of the people against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. A fiery speaker was cheered the longest when he courageously said: "As we have the people's march, the people's congress and the people's tribunal, we have the people's army, too, the New People's Army. Long live the New People's Army!"

This expression of support for the New People's Army which is under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines is to be expected from the masses of demonstrators and marchers in view of the fact that they clearly recognize the truth of Chairman Mao's statement: "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." The people's army is the instrument for executing the people's judgement.

#### Once More Fascist Violence

Before, during and after March 17, the local reactionaries led by their fascist puppet chieftain tried to make use of their power to counter-act the Poor People's March.

Through the reactionary mass media, the Marcos fascist puppet regime spread the lie that the marchers would commit acts of vandalism and destruction to property. At the same time, it gave orders to the Manila puppet chieftain Villegas not to issue any rally permit.

Villegas at first refused to grant the permit for the march on the flimsy ground that he did not know personally the person who applied for the permit. But knowing that the broad masses of the people would push through with the march even without a permit, Villegas issued it at the eleventh hour after so much dilly-dallying.

Having failed miserably to stop the Poor People's March, the Marcos fascist puppet regime resorted to violent means. At the start of the march, police, hired goons and plainclothes military infiltrators lobbed tear gas bombs at the ranks of the marchers. Obviously it was an attempt to disrupt and disperse the marchers from proceeding to Plaza Moriones. At Plaza Moriones before the start of the public trial, secret agents of the reactionary government hurled a tear gas bomb in the direction of the stage. They missed their target and instead the bomb exploded near a group of children. This resulted in serious injuries to the children and discomfort to the entire neighborhood in the vicinity. The demonstrators alerted themselves and caught one hired goon in the act of lobbing a home-made bomb at the assembled marchers.

A battle between the marchers and the fascist brutes came when the march proceeded to the U.S. embassy. Thousands of military troops sealed the bridges leading to the U.S. embassy. But the marchers overpowered them and broke through the cordon. Near the U.S. embassy, the brutes lobbed tear gas bombs at the marchers. The marchers retaliated by throwing their own home-made bombs at the enemy. The police and military troops soon attacked the marchers with their truncheons and guns. Many marchers were injured but they fought courageously with placard handles, sticks, stones, bottles and home-made bombs. Utterly confused, the fascist brutes fired their guns at the people, hitting seriously and injuring several others. The battle lasted for some hours until the marchers dispersed. From then on, the police and the military troops beat up and arrested the remaining marchers who were not able to slip through the cordon of the reinforcing troops and who were helpless as they were unarmed.



The fascist brutality inflicted by the Marcos fascist puppet regime on the participants of the March 17 Poor People's March will long remain in the minds of the people. It shows how so utterly afraid the Marcos fascist puppet regime is of mass criticism that it would resort to brutality and murder.

### The Prairie Fire

The revolutionary struggle of the masses of the Filipino people against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism is vigorously developing throughout the country. Never before have the major cities and provincial centers witnessed a storm of massive rallies, demonstrations and strikes as in the months of January, February and March. By the end of February alone, the masses in the countryside had launched a succession of more than 40 national democratic mass actions of unprecedented strength.

Even before the historic January 26 and 30 massive demonstrations, students, teachers and progressive intellectuals in numerous colleges and universities in places outside of Manila were already holding protest strikes against the reactionary educational system and against the national crisis bred by the Marcos puppet regime. The storm of rallies, demonstrations and strikes in Manila greatly stirred the masses of the people in the countryside to action. Open mass struggles soon caught fire among the peasants especially in such provinces as Negros and Laguna which are under extreme landlord oppression. Not to be muffled by the deliberate silence of the reactionary mass media were the indignant voices of the workers in many cities and provincial centers who staged strikes and demonstrations to demand increase in wages to cope up with the decreasing value of the peso brought about by devaluation.

Following the March 3 People's March and the March 17 Poor People's March, the masses of workers and peasants and student youth in a significant number of provincial cities and capitals persisted in holding their own people's marches. Aside from tackling local issues and problems, the people in the countryside joined the attack against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. Through their manifestoes and banners they expressed their support for the national democratic struggle.

The revolutionary mass actions in the countryside were likewise brutally suppressed by the Marcos fascist puppet regime. In Baguio, Cebu and Davao, many demonstrators and youth activists were beaten, arrested and charged in court. Through the local bureaucrat capitalists, the P.C. provincial commands and local police, the Marcos puppet regime unleashed fascist violence upon the masses in the countryside. The provincial "strike forces" was purposely organized to terrorize and cow them. However, despite all these, the struggle of the masses in the provinces became more widespread.

Undeniably, the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people in the city and countryside has been inspired by the heroic armed struggle of the New People's Army under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Philippines in Northern and Central Luzon. The victorious and successful military operations of the New People's Army in inflicting deadly blows to enemy troops have greatly encouraged the masses of workers, peasants, student youth and progressive intellectuals all throughout the country to step up their fight against their exploiters and oppressors.

### QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO

A leading group that is genuinely united and is linked with the masses can gradually be formed only in the process of mass struggle, and not in isolation from it. In the process of a great struggle, the composition of the leading group in most cases should not and cannot remain entirely unchanged throughout the initial, middle and final stages; the activists who come forward in the course of the struggle must constantly be promoted to replace those original members of the leading group who are inferior by comparison or who have degenerated.



JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF  
THE INDO-CHINESE PEOPLES

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was held at a place in the frontier region of Laos, Vietnam and China from April 24 to 25, 1970 on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The three peoples of Indo-China were represented at the conference by four delegations:

The Delegation of the Cambodian People composed of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Head of the Delegation; Samdech Penn Nouth, Private Adviser to the Head of State, Representative of N.U.F.K.; Deputy Head of the Delegation; Mr. Huot Sambath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Representative of N.U.F.K.; Mr. Sarin Chhak, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Representative of N.U.F.K.; Mr. Chau Seng, Representative of N.U.F.K.; Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Representative of N.U.F.K.; Mr. Roerung Mach, Representative of N.U.F.K.

The Delegation of the Laotian People composed of His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Head of the Delegation; Mr. Khamsouk Keola, Chairman of the Committee of Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos, Deputy Head of the Delegation; Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Deputy Head of the Delegation; Mr. Khamphay Boupha, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; Mr. Oun Heuan Phounsavath, Deputy Director of the Information Bureau of the Laotian Patriotic Front in Hanoi.

The Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Vietnam composed of Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Head of the Delegation; Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Deputy Head of the Delegation; Mme Nguyen Dinh Chi, Vice-President of the Revolutionary People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue, Vice President of the Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of the City of Hue, Member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Mr. Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to Cambodia; Mr. Vo Dong Giang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The Delegation of the People of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam composed of Mr. Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Head of the Delegation; Mr. Hoang Quec Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Deputy Head of the Delegation; Mr. Hoang Minh Giam, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Cambodia.

The conference, after an exchange of views arrived at a unanimous appraisal of the present situation in Indo-China and of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against the common enemy, the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam live together on the Indo-China Peninsula; for a long time friendly relations have united them closely. After long years of heroic struggle against the French colonialists and the American interventionists, they achieved independence.



sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. These national rights have been recognized and guaranteed under the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

Over the past 15 years, in the hope of realizing their dream of world hegemony, the American imperialists have tried to turn the Indo-Chinese states into colonies of a new type and military bases so as to exploit the peoples of Indo-China, wipe out the national liberation movement in Indo-China and Southeast Asia and oppose the socialist and other independent countries in Asia.

The American imperialists have shamelessly flouted the aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and south Vietnam for independence, peace and neutrality, grossly violated the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and those of 1962 on Laos, and posed a grave menace to peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The American imperialists have launched a most barbarous "local war" against the Vietnamese people, provoked an atrocious "special war" against the Laotian people, and intensified their treacherous maneuvers of encirclement, provocation and subversion against Cambodia. They have perpetrated crimes of unheard-of barbarity on the Indo-China Peninsula.

American imperialism is downright neo-fascism, it is the international gendarme and the most ferocious and dangerous enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples and of humanity.

In the face of this common enemy, the peoples of Indo-China have fought side by side in defence of their sacred national rights.

Under the leadership of their Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have frustrated all the maneuvers of the American imperialists for encirclement, provocation and subversion against Cambodia and thus foiled their plans for establishing a system of military bases from south Vietnam to Thailand, including Laos and Cambodia. During the past 15 years, the Khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and devote their strength to the building of an independent economy and the thriving of national culture. The prestige of independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia has ceaselessly risen on the international arena.

Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, the Laotian people are engaged in defeating the U.S. "special war" and the encroachment attacks by the U.S. flunkys; they have built a liberated area which is being daily consolidated. They have waged a valiant and tenacious struggle for the preservation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys who, under the signboard of independence and neutrality, have betrayed the supreme interests of the Laotian people; they are advancing with steady strides along the road of building a truly peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

In response to the sacred appeal for resistance to American aggression and for national salvation issued by venerated President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have fought in unity and achieved great victories in their struggle to liberate the south of the country, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the people of south Vietnam have defeated the "special war" and are frustrating the extremely ferocious "local war" launched by the United States and its lackeys. The people in the north, united in the Fatherland Front, have frustrated the American war of destruction while successfully carrying out socialist construction and fulfilling all the obligations to the heroic "great front" incumbent on the "great rear area".

The brilliant victories of the three Indo-Chinese people have deflated the arrogance of the American imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism and the most ferocious enemy of all mankind, thus bringing enormous difficulties to them both within the United States and in the world. These victories have proven that with all their brute force the American imperialists



will nevertheless be battered when they encroach upon the sacred right to existence of a people who are united and determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherland. They constitute an important contribution and great encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of the world for independence and peace.

These most important and glorious victories are victories of the ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of the three Indo-Chinese peoples each of whom possesses a glorious history of struggle against foreign invasion and a brilliant civilization of more than a thousand years. These are victories of the correct and clear-sighted line advocated by the esteemed leaders of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. These are victories of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the three peoples, friendship and fraternity which have stood many tests and which are being consolidated and strengthened with each passing day. The 1965 conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and the present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples contribute greatly to the strengthening and consolidation of this fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. These victories of the three Indo-Chinese peoples are also victories of the extensive and powerful sympathy and support of the world's people for their just cause.

In spite of heavy defeats, the American imperialists, obstinate in their schemes, have not abandoned their criminal aims of aggression against the Indo-Chinese peoples. Since Nixon took office, the United States has done its utmost to "Vietnamize" the war so as to prolong it and perpetuate American military occupation of south Vietnam; it has intensified the "special war" in Laos and launched encroachment attacks against the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region and other places of the liberated area in Laos where it has brought in numerous mercenaries from Thailand for intervention; using the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in its pay, the United States engineered the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 against the Khmer people and against the policy of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which essentially aims at safeguarding the peace, independence and neutrality of Cambodia and at strengthening the solidarity and friendship between the Indo-Chinese peoples. On April 20 this year, Nixon, President of the United States, displaying once more his gross obstinacy, repeated his deceptive talk about peace and again resorted to his treacherous scheme of withdrawal of troops; at the same time, he came out with impudent and tendentious allegations concerning the patriotic struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. These worn-out allegations and schemes decidedly cannot shake the firm determination of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to strengthen their solidarity and intensify the fight till complete victory. Nor will these allegations ever appease the public opinion in America and in the world which strongly condemns Nixon's policy of "Vietnamizing" the war, prolonging the war and extending it to the whole of Indo-China and which demands that the Nixon administration make a quick and complete withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and cease its intervention and aggression against the Indo-Chinese states. It is obvious that the American imperialists now seek at all costs to prolong and expand the war in Indo-China, gravely menacing the peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It is a pressing demand of the day to stop and smash resolutely all the schemes and acts of the American warmongers.

At this historic moment, the summit conference of the Indo-Chinese peoples urgently calls on the three peoples to strengthen their solidarity, fight with heroism and tenacity and defy all hardships and sacrifices with the firm determination to defeat the American imperialists and their lackeys, defend their sacred national rights, defend the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, so that Indo-China may truly become an area of independence and peace in conformity with the aspirations of the three peoples and with the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Cambodian, Laotian and south Vietnamese parties explicitly affirm their fighting objectives: independence, peace, neutrality, the prohibition of all presence of foreign troops or foreign military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance and the prohibition of the utilization of their territories by any foreign country for aggression against other countries. These are the profound aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and south Vietnam which conform to the fundamental



principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 and to the general situation in this part of the world. The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully respect these legitimate aspirations and support with all their strength the struggle for these noble objectives.

The conference is particularly interested in the present situation in Cambodia. It expresses its resolute support to the heroic struggle of the Khmer people who, in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have risen throughout the country and waged a fierce struggle with weapons in hand or in other forms, with the firm determination to expel the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique and frustrate the American imperialists' scheme of aggression. It expresses its full support to the five-point declaration of March 23, 1970 of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It condemns the collective massacres of defenceless civilians, Cambodians and Vietnamese and Chinese nationals carried out by the fascist and racist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for the purpose of camouflaging the American imperialists' intervention and aggression. It vigorously condemns all attempts by the United States and its flunkys as well as reactionaries in Asia to abuse the name of the UNO or any international or Asian organization or conference for legalizing the illegal power of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionaries and intervening in Cambodia. It is deeply convinced that the struggle of the Khmer people for an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia will be crowned with glorious victory.

The conference expresses its resolute support to the valiant struggle of the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front against the American imperialists and their flunkys; it affirms its full support to the 5-point declaration of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front dated March 6, 1970. The American imperialists must put an end to their war of aggression, completely cease the bombardment of Laotian territory, withdraw from Laos all the American troops and the satellite troops of Thailand and let the Laotian people settle the affairs of Laos by themselves.

The conference expresses its resolute support to the tenacious and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialist aggressors and their flunkys and affirms its full support to the ten-point over-all solution put forward by the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The American imperialists must speedily, totally and unconditionally withdraw from south Vietnam the American troops and the troops of foreign countries in the American camp and let the Vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs without any foreign interference.

In the face of the treacherous maneuvers of the United States which, with the "Nixon doctrine", attempts to make Asians fight Asians and sow discord and provoke chauvinistic hatreds between the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, the conference calls on the three peoples to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity and intensify the struggle against the common enemy--American imperialism and its flunkys in the three countries--until complete victory.

Inspired by the principle that the liberation and defense of each country is the affair of its own people, the different parties undertake to do everything possible to render mutual support in accordance with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect.

The parties affirm their determination to safeguard and develop the fraternal friendship and good-neighborly relations between the three countries so as to give mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to cooperate in the future and on a long-term basis in the building of each country following the road which it finds appropriate. In the relations between the three countries, the parties are determined to apply the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual respect for each other's political regime and non-interference in internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful coexistence. The parties respect the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, recognize and undertake to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her



present frontiers and respect the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The Parties affirm that all problems in the relations between the three countries can be resolved through negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual aid.

The parties agree that meetings will take place whenever it is necessary between their highest-level leaders or between competent representatives for exchanges of views on problems of common interest.

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples expresses its sincere and deep gratitude to the peoples of the world for their valuable sympathy and support. The conference calls on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, of the countries which love peace and justice throughout the world and the American people to strongly oppose, and demand an immediate cessation of the American imperialist aggression and intervention and to give increased support to the just struggle of the three peoples of Indo-China until final victory.

The conference expresses its full support to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the bellicose American imperialist aggressors, against all forms of old and new colonialism; to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Chinese people for recovering Taiwan, inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the south of the country and the reunification of Korea; to the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the American imperialists; to the struggle of the American people against wars of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and the true interests of the people of the United States.

The conference holds that the present situation is more favorable than ever to the Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against American aggression and for national salvation. Never have the American imperialist aggressors met with so many defeats and difficulties and been so gravely weakened and isolated as now. The Indo-Chinese peoples are fighting for a just cause, they have a correct line, they are animated by an unshakable determination; they have forged an indestructible solidarity; moreover, they possess greater strength and enjoy more vigorous sympathy and support than ever from the peoples of the world. The conference expresses its firm conviction that the three Indo-Chinese peoples on their victorious advance will make full use of their position of having the initiative and being on the offensive and persistently carry on and intensify the struggle in all fields and will certainly win complete victory.

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#### CONDEMN THE ATROCITIES OF THE CAMBODIAN RIGHTIST CLIQUE, RUNNING DOG OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The Cambodian Rightist coup clique fostered by U.S. imperialism, while unscrupulously slaughtering patriotic Cambodians, has been massacring Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. At a disguised concentration camp near Prasaut, this bunch of U.S. imperialist lackeys bared its fangs and wantonly massacred, on one occasion, 90 Vietnamese residents and wounded 20 others. This is an inhuman fascist atrocity which makes one's blood boil. The Chinese people join with the peoples of Indo-China and the whole world in indignantly denouncing and condemning this towering crime committed by the Cambodian Rightist clique, a running dog of U.S. imperialism.

The blood shed by the patriotic Cambodian people and the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia forcefully exposed before the world the Phnom Penh puppet clique fostered by U.S. imperialism as a reactionary clique brutal to the extreme.

The Cambodian Rightist coup clique is following a policy of downright national betrayal against the people. It has led the wolves into the house and thrown itself obsequiously into the lap of U.S. imperialism, counting



on the latter's guns and dollars to establish its reactionary rule. It has also colluded with the south-Vietnamese puppet troops in jointly suppressing the just struggle of the Cambodian people and coordinated with them in attacking the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. At home, it has resorted to sanguinary suppression of the Cambodian people on the one hand and frenzied massacring of the peaceful Vietnamese residents on the other. All this fully shows that the Cambodian Rightist clique is a downright running dog of U.S. imperialism and a pack of scums of the Khmer nation.

It is a customary tactic of all reactionaries to incite national hatred and engineer racist massacres. Encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, the Cambodian Rightist clique cold-bloodedly massacred the Vietnamese residents. It is trying to use this counter-revolutionary tactic to stir up evil waves against the Vietnamese people so as to divert the spearhead of the Cambodian people's struggle and serve the U.S. imperialist scheme of aggression against Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China.

The Cambodian people have always taken the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples as their own close comrades-in-arms and brothers. They have shed blood together in their protracted struggle against imperialism. Common interests, common destiny and common struggle have closely linked them together. In the past years, the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos have fought shoulder to shoulder against imperialist aggression in Indo-China. They have always had a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. Today, in the face of the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, they are getting united ever more closely, helping and supporting each other and fighting together. U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Cambodian Rightist clique, will never succeed in their attempt to sabotage the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. This is an inexorable law."

Brandishing the counter-revolutionary butcher's knife, the Cambodian Rightist coup clique is frantically carrying out barbarous massacre of the patriotic Cambodian people and the Vietnamese residents. However, this, far from showing its strength, only indicates its extreme weakness and panic. This is the desperate struggle of the puppet clique which has landed itself in a tight spot and is at the end of its tether. Its perverse actions will only serve to accelerate its own doom.

The counter-revolutionary butcher's knife can never frighten the revolutionary people. The barbarous atrocities of the Cambodian Rightist coup clique have aroused utmost indignation among the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. Responding to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the heroic Cambodian people, in defiance of brute force, are rising to struggle against U.S. imperialism, and its lackeys in the cities and countryside and are dealing powerful blows to the Cambodian Rightist coup clique. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and with the support of the people throughout the world, the Cambodian people will certainly win complete victory in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Cambodian Rightist clique, whose hands are stained with the blood of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will never be able to escape the severe punishment of history.

--April 16, 1970



JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 5 to 7, 1970.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Chou En-lai and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people. This is a manifestation of the profound friendship of the Korean people for the fraternal Chinese people.

During the visit, talks were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, responsible cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Comrade Choi Yong Kun; Comrade Kim Il; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade Huh Dam, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Yung Nam, Deputy Head of a department under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China.

During the talks, the two sides had an exchange of views on the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples and on a series of other questions of common interest to both sides.

The Korean side expresses congratulations to the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tse-tung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, have smashed the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism for capitalist restoration and victoriously carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are extending every effort to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and fight for the enhancement of their national defence capabilities, turning their country into a socialist state ever growing in strength.

The Korean side wishes the Chinese people still greater successes in their struggle to oppose the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, develop industry, agriculture and science and technology, further enhance their national defence capabilities and liberate Taiwan.

The Chinese side expresses congratulations to the Korean people, who, led by the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously unfolding the Chullima (winged horse) Movement, have turned their country within a short period into a developed socialist country with a solid foundation of independent national economy, a powerful all-people defense system and a brilliant national culture.

The Chinese side wishes the Korean people still greater successes in their cause of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and the building of national defense in face of the daily intensifying new war provocations of U.S. imperialism and in their struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realize the reunification of the fatherland independently.



The two sides hold that the further consolidation of the blood-cemented militant friendship and friendly unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is in complete accord with the interests of their common cause; they express the firm resolve and will of the two peoples to continue to strengthen their common struggle against the imperialist activities of aggression and war and further develop their relations of mutual assistance and cooperation in various fields.

The two sides maintain that the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favorable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and unfavorable to imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The two sides point out in particular that U.S. imperialism is resorting to still more cunning and sinister tactics to find a way out of its doomed destruction through aggression and war, and that due vigilance must be maintained against this.

At present, U.S. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out naked armed intervention and subversive activities, barbarously suppressing the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and thus seriously undermining peace.

U.S. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression against Asia in particular. Using Asians to fight Asians, it is expanding its aggression against the Asian socialist countries and the people in this region by mobilizing the Japanese militarist forces and its other vassals and puppets.

Under the slogan of "Vietnamizing" the Vietnam war, U.S. imperialism is further intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people; at the same time, it is wantonly conducting fresh activities of war provocation to aggravate tension in Korea; and it is ceaselessly carrying out aggression and provocations against the Chinese people.

All this demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the world. Sly and cunning, U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to cover up its aggressive nature under the smokescreen of "peace". However, the people of the world can never be duped. Resolute and uncompromising struggles must be waged against U.S. imperialism through to the very end.

The intensified activities of aggression and war on the part of U.S. imperialism, far from showing its "strength", only indicate its weakness.

Both sides are firmly convinced that so long as all revolutionary people unite and direct the spearhead of their attack against U.S. imperialism and unfold powerful struggles against it throughout the world, U.S. imperialism will surely perish and the people's revolutionary cause will surely triumph.

Actively shielded by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has revived and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Relying on U.S. imperialism as its prop and working hand in glove with it, Japanese militarism is vainly trying to realize its old dream of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" and has openly embarked on the road of aggression against the people of Asia. The two sides strongly condemn all this.

Acting upon the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are now stepping up the fascistization and militarization of Japan, rapidly increasing its military strength for aggression, setting up a large number of additional military bases and intensifying war preparations in their attempt to carry out expansion abroad. Japan has become an advance base and stronghold for a new war of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are directly serving U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam, actively taking part in the U.S. imperialist new scheme of war in Korea and wildly attempting to include the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan in their sphere of influence.



If these wild schemes of Japanese militarism are ignored, then it will surely inflict once again huge disasters upon the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

There must be no illusions or wishful thinking of any kind about Japanese militarism.

Failure to see the dangers of Japanese militarism and fraternization with the Sato government mean encouraging Japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the U.S. imperialist position in Asia.

The revolutionary people of the whole world must take concerted actions to frustrate and smash the aggressive designs of Japanese militarism.

The two sides hold that the current struggle against Japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism as well as a struggle for the defense of peace in Asia and the world. The two sides express their determination to further strengthen their common struggle against Japanese militarism while carrying on the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean side strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for forcibly occupying the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan and instigating its lackeys to conduct ceaseless activities of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China, and fully supports the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate Taiwan from U.S. imperialist occupation and realize territorial integrity.

U.S. imperialism is opposing the restoration of the rightful position of the People's Republic of China on the international arena, trying to stem her influence and create "two Chinas". —This scheme is bound to end in ignominious failure.

The Chinese side firmly condemns U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Pak Chung Hi puppet clique for their frantic new war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their barbarous massacre and unprecedented fascist violent repression of the revolutionaries and patriotic people in south Korea.

The Chinese side holds that the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the constant source of war there. The Chinese side fully supports the correct policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the fatherland, the policy of making the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realizing the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves independently and free from interference by any foreign force.

The two sides express complete support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its war of aggression against south Vietnam and all its aggressive acts infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and it must unconditionally and completely withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals and the south Korean puppets from south Vietnam. The question of Vietnam must be settled in conformity with the Vietnamese people's own wishes.

The Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and fulfil their just cause.

The two sides firmly condemn U.S. imperialism for its aggression and armed intervention against Laos and resolutely support the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian patriotic front.

The two sides hold that the recent reactionary coup d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is a serious threat to the genuine interests



of the Cambodian people and the security of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its criminal sabotage activities against the Cambodian people and support the latter's struggle for the defence of national independence and sovereignty as well as the five-point declaration made by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Siha-nouk on March 23.

The two sides express support to and solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and the dismantling of the U.S. imperialist military bases and in their struggle to oppose the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and safeguard the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

The two sides firmly condemn the Israeli aggressors for their crimes of continuing to illegally occupy Arab territory and expanding their aggression against Arab countries under direct U.S. imperialist support and instigation, and fully support the Arab people in their just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, recover the occupied Arab territory and accomplish the Palestinian people's cause for liberation.

The two sides hold that the national liberation movements which are now developing vigorously in Asia, Africa and Latin America are one of the mightiest revolutionary forces of our time. They firmly support all the peoples in these regions who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States and striving for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The two sides express militant support to the working class and laboring people in the capitalist countries who are waging revolutionary struggles against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to subsistence and for class emancipation.

The two sides hold that today with the daily intensification of the aggression and new war provocations by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the situation demands that the Chinese and Korean peoples unite and wage a common fight against the enemy. This is of great significance to frustrating and smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressive schemes, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and vigorously pushing forward the two people's revolution and construction.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit by Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

--Pyongyang, April 7, 1970

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#### REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE HAIL CHINA'S RED SPACE SATELLITE

In the first spring of the 1970's in the 20th century, China successfully launches its first man-made earth satellite which is distinctly broadcasting from space the solemn and magnificent strains of Tungfang-hung (The East Is Red) to the whole world. This declares to the world that the great Chinese people have realized the great call of their great leader Chairman Mao: "We too should produce man-made satellite."

The strong East wind is spreading the happy news and the five continents and the four oceans are singing the song of praises. The good news of China's first red satellite soon spread throughout the world. Inspired and elated, the people from various parts of the world are hailing this great achievement of the Chinese people with boundless joy. They said with excitement that this is an "amazing achievement", "capital news", "a great and happy stirring event", "a pride of the world's people", "a great contribution to the research of space science" and "an immense encouragement



to the progressive and revolutionary people of the world". So many pairs of eyes in the world are watching China's first red satellite flying in the broad sky! So many people are listening to the inspiring revolutionary music of Tungfanghung broadcast by the red satellite and they cannot restrain themselves from singing: Red is the east, rises the sun. China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung. . . Messages of congratulations come pouring in from fraternal Albania, from the fighting Indo-China, from Africa, from Latin America, from the Arctic circle and from many other places of the world. Comrades and friends in various countries warmly congratulate the Chinese people on this great achievement and on the great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The revolutionary people of the world regard the successful launching of China's first man-made earth satellite as a victory of their own. When the happy news reached Albania, the heroic land of mountain eagles became jubilant at once. Workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Army and government cadres passed the good news with feelings of joy and enthusiastically acclaimed this great victory scored by the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao.

On hearing the happy news, the Vietnamese comrades attending a banquet given by the Chinese personnel in Vietnam toasted to the great victory won by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao. They said: This is a great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

In Southern Yemen, many people in Aden was jubilant on hearing the happy news. There were people everywhere in the streets watching the sky carefully for China's man-made satellite. When the good news reached Syria, a Syrian friend said: "I am so glad that my heart beats violently!" A Congolese friend put it well: "We regard China's satellite as our own satellite. It belongs to the oppressed peoples of the whole world. It is a tremendous encouragement to the fighting people of all countries."

The solemn music of Tungfanghung from China's first man-made satellite is inspiring the revolutionary people of the world and enhancing their fighting spirit against imperialism and social-imperialism. It has boosted the morale of the revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. A message of warm greetings sent by a Finnish friend said, "may the red tune of the earth satellite ring the message of courage to the people exploited by capitalism and to the hundreds of millions of oppressed people on earth." A friend from an East European country pointed out: "The music of Tungfanghung broadcast from space is warming the hearts of the laboring people of the world. It has given us encouragement and strength."

The music of Tungfanghung from the red satellite has greatly enhanced the fighting will of the fighters of various countries who are persisting in their revolutionary armed struggle. A group of Palestinian guerrilla fighters climbed onto the roof of a house to watch China's man-made earth satellite. They were overjoyed when they spotted the red satellite flying overhead. They warmly discussed the significance of the great victory of the Chinese people, saying that "China's man-made earth satellite serves the people of the world." A Palestinian fighter said that it is necessary "to intensify the combat in order to celebrate this great victory."

Many Japanese people who are waging a resolute struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries again and again listened to the clear and moving music of Tungfanghung broadcast by China's man-made earth satellite from space. Their fighting will in opposing the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has been strengthened by this music. A worker of the Japan Air Lines Co. said, "The great victory of the successful launching of China's man-made satellite is a tremendous inspiration to the Japanese workers who are fighting for the smashing of the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty'". A noted Japanese philosopher said, "With indescribable emotion I listened to the music of Tungfanghung broadcast from space. This is a resounding song of triumph of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

The revolutionary people in Latin America were also inspired when the good news reached them. A worker of a Chilean radio station said, "This is an amazing news. The Yankees should know still better now than ever before that socialism is invincible."



Special Release

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SHOTS DOWN FIRST HELICOPTER

The heroic and resourceful New People's Army performed the unprecedented feat of shooting down and destroying an enemy helicopter gunship of the HU-2 type during an encounter with the reactionary troops who were on a "search and destroy" operation in the Zambales mountain area on October 2.

The successful shooting down of the enemy aircraft, the first in the entire history of the Philippine revolutionary movement, has pushed the revolutionary spirit of the NPA fighters to an all time high and further roused the revolutionary mass movement throughout the country.

The enemy reported that the NPA inflicted eight casualties including the wounding of First PC Zone operations chief Jose Cofreros, Zambales provincial PC commander Col. Jovencio Buado who, together with First PC Zone intelligence chief Col. Tomas Diaz, were aboard the helicopter gunship supervising the operation.

In the "search and destroy" operation manned by several hundreds of PC and Army troops in sitio Buag, barrio Sta. Fe, San Marcelino, Zambales, the heroic NPA fighters, led by a Central Committee member of the Communist Party of the Philippines and composed mostly of new Red fighters, skillfully made use of the favorable mountainous and forested terrain and slipped through the tight enemy encirclement and left the enemy holding an empty bag.

The reactionary troops, after a four-hour battle with the NPA fighters, failed to kill or capture a single Red fighter. In order to save face, the reactionary military authorities claimed that the operation yielded six NPA soldiers killed. Those killed were in fact four civilian residents of nearby barrios.

News of the shooting down of the enemy helicopter spread like wild fire. Forced to admit that their cowardly troops were unable to penetrate the thickly forested area for fear of risking their lives, the reactionary military authorities made a fanfare in deciding to shift to massive air attack on the area where they suspected the NPA fighters had withdrawn.

The following day, three F-5 and four F-86 jet fighter planes of the Philippine Air Force frenziedly unleashed 260 rockets of the 2.75-inch-type on a six-kilometer area in the Zambales mountain area, thus marking the first time that rocket-equipped jet fighter planes were used by the reactionary puppet regime against the people's armed forces.

While the air assault was in progress, about 240 PC and Army troops who had been earlier withdrawn from the area because of fear for their lives in climbing the slopes of the Zambales mountains watched and waited for any NPA fighter coming out of the target area.

With characteristic swagger, First PC Zone commander Brig. Gen. Felizardo Tanabe ranted that the air attack was the "turning point" in the "anti-dissident drive". Again after the half-hour bombing attack, the reactionary military authorities were forced to eat their words because not a single NPA fighter was killed or captured, and they had to admit that the NPA fighters were "elusive".

In the first attempt to bring down an enemy helicopter during the latter part of last July in sitio Bayabas, barrio San Miguel, Tarlac, Tarlac, the NPA succeeded only in damaging the helicopter partially and inflicting three casualties on the enemy with one killed and two wounded, barely missing the scalp of Task Force Lawin chieftain Brig. Gen. Cesar Jazmin.

( o v e r )



The people are ever more convinced that all of the enemy's boastful show of strength is nothing but a desperate attempt to cover its real weakness. Warmly praising the brave NPA fighters, a barrio folk said, "In face of the NPA fighters, the enemy helicopter becomes a mere heap of scrap iron."

An NPA soldier stated, "The reactionaries are like a decaying giant tree, formidable-looking but termite-ridden inside; one push and it falls down." Another NPA soldier said, "The U.S. imperialists can supply the reactionary puppet regime with all kinds of war machines; we are not afraid. We will reduce all of these into scrap iron, and the more they send in, the better."

The NPA fighters are all the more determined to carry out their fighting tasks to smash enemy encirclements, wipe out more reactionary troops, shoot down more enemy helicopters and advance the people's armed struggle to new heights.

ANG BAYAN  
October 4, 1970